Wilmington Journal.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1851.... NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 16 lines or less, cash in advance:

One square,	1 insertion,		$0 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do.	do. do.	5 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	9 00
Do. do.	6 do.	renewed weekly,	15 00
Do. do.	12 do.	do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisement ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. WM. S. LANGDON.

OFFERS his services in the various branches of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.

Patients in the country will be visited at any time—day or night, except from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning.

Office at SHAW's Drug Store, Front Street. Residence at Mrs. WADE's, Market Street. [July 11 —44

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.

March 29th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.

July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. R. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear;
G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Potter & Kidder,	John Dawson,
G. W. Davis,	O. G. Parsley,
Barry, Bryant & Adams,	E. P. Hall,
George Harriss,	Edward Cantwell.

Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.

March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 28th, 1851 25-1m

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9 ly

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 8 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.

April 18, 1851 32-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.

April 4, 1851 30-tf
***Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.

Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

July 5, 1851 43-t1O

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.

A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

General Notices.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, about the 1st of April last, his negro girl, named MARIA. She is about 22 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large full eyes. She is well known in Wilmington, where she is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned, at Castle Haynes, on the North East River, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or any other Jail in the State, so that she can be got.

July 11, 1851.—[44-tf] J. C. MCFARLANE.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.

Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.

O. & G. HOLMES.

April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.

ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.

Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-8t*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.

R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.

May 16, 1851 36-3m

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.

G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.

☞ Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

June 13th, 1851 40-tf

Commercial and Herald copy one month.

REMOVAL.

Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found Rockaways, Barouches, Dunbams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. Also, Harness of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 42-tf

WHISKEY.—50 bbls. Baltimore received. For sale by M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a certain Note of Hand, made payable to me as Administrator on the estate of Peter Robeson, dec'd, by J. C. McFarlane and Robert J. Howard, and dated the 4th of December, 1850, payable six months after date. The precise amount is not recollected, but is about twenty-one or twenty-two dollars. Said Note has been lost or mislaid, and the makers are forbid paying it to any person except myself.

July 18, 1851—45-3t] E. LARKINS, Adm't

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for collection.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandize, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.

Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.

June 30, 1851.—[43-t1sta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores: to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

May 16th, 1851 36-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.

Wilmington, July 25, 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes: a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,

July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,

July 25] Market-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Sulph. Quinine, Calomel, Castor Oil, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Rheubarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Adhesive Plaster, Fancy Soaps, Cologne, Lubin's Extract, Yeast Powders, &c. &c. Just received, for sale by W. H LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted*. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WINDOW Glass.—Another supply of Cape May Window Glass, just received direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STOCK AND INTEREST in the Drug Business in this place, the senior partner having connected himself in business in the city of New York.

We hesitate not in saying that this is the most favorable opportunity of engaging in this business that can be found in this or the adjoining States.—The stock is of the best quality, and the stand (which can be secured to a suitable purchaser) is by far the best in Wilmington.

It is believed the terms can be made satisfactory to the purchaser. Should we not dispose of our stock we shall this fall form a connextion with a New York house, which will enable purchasers to buy on better terms than heretofore offered in N. C.

In order to reduce our stock, much of which is in good supply, we will sell at a trifle on Cost. Those wanting Window Glass, Copperas, Epsom Salts, &c &c. can get bargains *for cash*; address A. C. EVANS & BRO.

Wilmington, July 11, 1851. 44-1m.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:

Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.

Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Aconitine, &c.

For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Colognes; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hazel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 20 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Moss Fan; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Jessamine Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Berry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Paulon's Invigorator; Hazel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatums; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachou Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Beer and Mannequ. Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Shoe Blacking.

For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

October 11th, 1850

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax.
			$ cts
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14 20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3 04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5 15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7 31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4 82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1 44
4	do.	Samuel H. Firth,	26 24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19 30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19 71
2	do.	William Gillp,	7 42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18 90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22 32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5 70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17 20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19 91
1	do.	Francis James,	6 80
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2 66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	12 11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11 11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8 88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14 00
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6 38
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24 13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11 01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19 91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2 30
1	do.	James McGary,	8 83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11 32
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Mialett,	1 56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6 75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4 83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7 22
1	do.	John C. Millis,	2 34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7 48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31 12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7 46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4 82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2 33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	12 80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24 12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27 74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16 87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J. M. Baber	86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4 49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13 31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2 88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96 74
3	do.	John Williams,	38 19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28 99
No. of Acres.			
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1 38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1 48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3 28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1 19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3 78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1 40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3 61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1 27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2 11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2 05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1 62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1 30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2 09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7 24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2 16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5 36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,	45
500	do. do.	C. A. Filyaw,	4 39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7 61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10 21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4 51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13 91
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19 52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist	George Henry,	3 75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	8 68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1 46
200	do. do do.	William Brown,	58
287	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1 15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1 80
174	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1 74
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1 34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2 30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7 08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1 49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5 87
60	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4 26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,	98
60	do. do.	John W. B. Walker,	1 05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	7 95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2 83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1 87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2 46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2 46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1 58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14 38
95	do. do.	Henry Eiler,	1 18
41	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1 18
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1 46
470	do. do.	William George,	1 36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1 19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1 05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2 11
500	do. do.	George Moore,	86
129	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2 19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1 19
200	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2 39
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2 43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,	44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1 19
150	do. do.	George White,	1 33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1 19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William S. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William S. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 45-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.

May 15th, 1851 37-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,

may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Sack, Black, Brown, Green Blue, Drab, &c. &c. &c. Sack, Dress, and Frock Coats; Black, Brown, Green, Drab, Cashmerett, Sack and Frock Coats; Mohair, Lustre, Alpacca, Sack and Fr

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS.

HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

☞ Thursday next, August 7th, will be the day of election for members of Congress, when it will behoove every democrat—every Southern Rights man—every friend of his State—his section and his country—to be up and doing for ASHE, RUFFIN, VENABLE, DANIEL and CALDWELL. And especially does it behoove our friends in the 8th and 3d, to labor for those gallant friends of the South—RUFFIN and CALDWELL, and for the defeat of the consolidationist—DOCKERY, and the political traitor—STANLY. The time for talking is over. Vote yourselves, and bring every other voter up to the polls. One effort, and victory is ours.

Send on the returns. Will not our friends at various points see to this?

☞ For Editorial, Communications, etc. see Fourth page.

Summary of the Week.

This week will long be remembered as the hottest of the season.—that is, unless a hotter should come, which we look upon as nigh to impossible. We rather admire the taste of the fellow in the little piece of poetry we give, headed "How very hot it is." That idea of wading chin deep in fresh iced lemonade, or setting in a big marble bowl, with champagne gurgling and hissing around you and cooling your toes, and your jolly red nose, and taking a sup now and then, to comfort your inner man, is quite luxurious, but somewhat expensive. Should we ever discover that we are heir to the Jennings' estate, and be able to reduce that large pile of money into possession, then we shall see what we shall see, and the rest of mankind shall be enlightened.

Every day brings to light fresh evidences of the fraudulence, or wilful negligence of the Board of Mexican Claims. It is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Gardiner affair was fraudulent from beginning to end. So, no doubt, were many others. The whole thing seems to have gone by favor, without any regard to justice. See the San Francisco letter, mentioned by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express. It will be found in another column.

The Cuban news is so contradictory as to afford no tangible grounds for the formation of an opinion. It must be remembered that all the Havana correspondents of American papers sympathise with the insurgents, and that their accounts are, from this reason, more favorable to the success of the movement than facts would justify. What we strongly wish, we are very apt to believe. At present the Creoles are undisciplined, and unarmed. If the Spanish authorities have sense, they will grant a general amnesty. Anything like cruelty, or a general and indiscriminate massacre of all prisoners, will only make the wavering desperate, and awake such a flood-tide of sympathy in the U. States, as no Government can repress, or prevent acting in favor of the Cuban patriots. The Cuban Declaration is a capital document, and evidently the production of able men, although yet only guerrilla leaders.

We would call attention to the articles upon Education on the fourth page. As they advance, they become more practical in their character, and will amply repay a perusal by all who may have any interest in the subject, and who has not? We anticipate much pleasure and instruction from the series, the author of which is fully competent to do ample justice to the subject he has undertaken.

Ireland—the "Niobe of Nations," the Sphinx's riddle to the political economist, seems to have reached a new and peculiar crisis in her wayward destiny. The immense and unparalleled decrease in her population is fast changing the relations which have so long existed between labor and capital; and instead of labor being so totally at the mercy of the capitalist, the tables bid fair to be turned, so that instead of two laborers striving for one employer, two employers will soon be striving for one laborer. We extract a very philosophical and well reasoned article upon the subject of the Irish Census from the London Times. It will be read with interest.

The Congressional elections in this State will take place on Thursday next, and then the "long agony" will be over,—at least for a time. The democrats at the last election polled a majority of the popular votes, and should, we think, have a majority of the Congressional delegation. As our next publication will be on the day immediately after the election, we will not be able to give many returns. None, indeed, unless from this county, where there is no contest, and no excitement. By the way, we have been somewhat amused at certain insinuations made against us, of unfriendliness to our candidate, because we have not gone into a regular campaign, without opposition, and defended Mr. ASHE before he has been attacked. Few men in the district have gone farther for Mr. ASHE than we have, and we are happy to say that our friendly feelings and mutual confidence in the soundness of each other's principles has never been disturbed. But let this and some other things pass for the present. Time proves all things. We know ourselves, and we know our opponents.

We find going the rounds of the press a long letter of KOSSUTH's, to our Charge at Constantinople.—We extract that part having reference to our foreign policy. It may be true to a considerable extent. It does seem reasonable, that to all positions there are attached certain responsibilities, from which those holding them cannot escape, and perhaps the possession of power entails a moral necessity for its actual exercise in succoring the distressed.

DICKINSON's (of N. Y.) letter is just what might have been expected from his open and manly nature. It was written in reply to an invitation to attend a democration celebration at Philadelphia, on the 4th.

The Deep River Company is flourishing and going ahead. See proceeedings. The Raleigh and Gaston Road will be gotten up. They still are $100.000 short.

The Eclipse of the Sun came off according to the announcement of the astronomers, on Monday morning last, about breakfast time, which may account for the fact that very few saw it. We have seen but one man who witnessed the phenomenon, and he most irreverently called it "a poor affair, not worth the trouble of looking at." It was very partial in these latitudes, appearing only like a small depression on one side of the Sun, resembling a piece broken out of the lip of a saucer.

New Hanover Institute.

One of the circulars of this Institute, which is under the charge of Madame Clement, as Principal, has been laid upon our table. From it we learn that the school has been established in this place for two years, for the last of which the list of scholars numbered 79. In the language of the circular, the Institution is principally designed to furnish a home for orphans and young children; the latter of whom are almost always neglected and often injured in large boarding schools.

Madame Clement has had a very long experience, and enjoys throughout N. Carolina, a deservedly high reputation as an instructress of youth. Her references are among our best citizens, many of whom have had children under her charge, and all have expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made. We hope that the fullest success may crown the efforts of Madame C., in the establishment of a female school in this place.

☞ A duel was fought on the 24th ult., at the Saluda Gap, in South Carolina, between MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., one of the editors of the Asheville News, and Col JOHN BAXTER, of Hendersonville. ERWIN's ball struck BAXTER's right hand, entering at the knuckle of the middle finger, where it is inserted on the hand, ranging up the palm, and coming out near the wrist. The difficulty grew out of political differences, leading to some personalities.

The Island States.

We publish in full the Cuban Declaration of Independence. It is a calm, well-reasoned and well-written document, and is evidently the production of cool, clear headed men, who know what they are about. There is no bragadocio about it. Lopez had no hand in *that*. Already has a blow been struck by the Cuban people, and already has the standard of Independence gathered around it from one to two thousand people. If they can only maintain themselves for a short time, success will be certain. American assistance cannot be prevented. Defections among the Spanish troops are inevitable. Cuba will be independent of the Spanish Crown, and with Cuba will go Porto Rico, next to Cuba the most valuable of the West Indian Islands; and through time also Jamaica, although at a considerable interval. These would from the necessity of the case, soon become States of the Union; and depend upon it, that these Island States would be among the richest, and most valuable members of our Confederacy. With the gold of California, and the tropical products of the West Indies, we would have everything that the heart of man could desire. And occasionally we might amuse ourselves by thrashing the negroes in Hayti into good manners, and after a while, elevate them to the position of slaves. The Island might then become valuable, and with a good population of masters, form a valuable accession. These things look like dreamy speculations, yet they are founded upon the progress of events, and are more certain of realisation than half of the prognostications of politicians about every day matters. What a West India trade Wilmington would have then! She would enlarge her borders, and multiply her stores, and the Journal would be published three times a day, and the Publishers would wax rich, and the Editor could afford to have his three-legged chair mended, and all that sort of thing. Just think of the new States of Cuba and Porto Rico, Jamaica, and after a proper thrashing process, St. Domingo. There's enough political capital to elect four Presidents and a militia Captain.

How Is It?

The position of CALVIN GRAVES, Esq., of Caswell, puzzles us not a little; and we think that that gentleman owes it to himself, and to the democratic party, to give some explanations. For the last few weeks the whig papers of his district, the 5th, have been using his name in opposition to the Hon. A. W. VENABLE, the regular democratic candidate in that district; and as yet we have found no authorized refusal from Mr. GRAVES to allow his name so to be used. On the contrary, we find that the Hillsboro' Recorder, fed., of the 23d, asserts that it is with Mr. GRAVES' consent. That paper says: "We have been informed by one in whom we place implicit confidence, that in a recent conversation with a friend at Greensboro', Mr. GRAVES said that he would serve if elected." Now, we have no notion that Mr. GRAVES will be elected;—we think that Mr. VENABLE can triumph over any and all opposition. But if Mr. GRAVES be a democrat, why does he allow his name to be used by the whig party of the district in opposition to a man of the democratic party? If he be really opposed to Mr. VENABLE, why does he not come out openly and above board, and avow the grounds of his opposition? If he be not opposed to Mr. VENABLE, why does he not give him an honest support, and disavow the use which the whigs have made of his—Mr. GRAVES'—name? We are not a bitter partizan, but we like things done openly and fairly in the face of day; and we dislike anything that looks like secret coalitions, or underhanded manœuvres.

"THE CHILD."—Dr. SCHONWALD, of this town, has laid on our table a book of 250 pages, entitled "The Child, a Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Children, according to the Simple Laws of Nature, without Medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, attendance and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty, illustrated for the mass, by a description of numerous cases gathered during a practice of 22 years. By J. T. SCHONWALD, M. D."

It is a very neatly printed work, and its title we have no doubt fully indicates its general scope. Its recommendations seem, so far as we can judge, to be based upon good sense, and to be worthy of consideration. Its directions are couched in plain language, so as to be easily understood; and it will, no doubt, form a valuablee uide and assistant to parents.

THE VANDERBILT.—The favorite steamer *Vanderbilt*, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail-Road Company, resumed her place upon the line on Wednesday, after having been off for twelve or thirteen months, during which time she has been completely rebuilt and refitted. She makes a very neat appearance, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new boat. Several new improvements have also been added to her engine, which has been rendered more efficient by the substitution of a new boiler for the old one. She is not painted uniform with the other boats of the line, but we learn that she will be at the next renewal of her coat.—The boats of the line are now in very fine order, and calculated to do efficient service until their use can be dispensed with, by the completion of the Manchester Railroad. She is under the command of Capt. SMITH.

☞ We have been requested to give a passing notice to a young man calling himself Raymon Durio, First Lieut. in the Spanish Navy, who made his appearance here as interpreter to the Spanish Agent, who is here purchasing timber for the Spanish government. We understand that he bought goods to the amount of $40, at the store of S. & D. Teller—a new and very fine travelling trunk at Scott & Baldwin's and some other things at different places, besides borrowing money from sundry persons. He left suddenly on Sunday morning, in the boat for Charleston, having unfortunately forgotten to settle for the goods or to return the money borrowed. He did, however, take the new trunk, as well as all the articles he had obtained, and also some things belonging to his room mate. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, small and dark complexioned.

THE BLOOMER.—On Wednesday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a rather excited crowd was assembled at the corner of Front and Market streets, and at sundry other corners, being gathered together by the announcement that a lady had made her appearance in the new costume; and in a few minutes we enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a real live Bloomer.

We cannot say that we admire the costume. Nor do we think that in its arrangement, the lady did justice either to herself or to it. It had not the most remote appearance of indelicacy; but it was not pretty, at least not our taste. So far as we can judge, it consisted of a gypsey bonnet, a long dress cut short a little below the knee, the dress being composed of striped silk, of a leaden or slate color, with white satin trowsers, made very full, and light colored gaiter boots. The lady was attended by a gentleman, and accompanied by another lady in the usual garb of the sex. The style is no doubt susceptible of improvement, but the first attempt here was a most decided failure.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN QUITMAN AND FOOTE.—NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A personal rencontre occurred between Gen. Quitman and Senator Foote at Sledgeville, Miss., a few days since, but neither were seriously injured.

☞ The result of the State election last year satisfied us that the State of North Carolina was then democratic, and had been so for some time before.—The revolution of opinion in favor of the distinctive tenets of the democratic party, has since been progressing and gaining ground. Such being the fact, a Congressional delegation, composed of three democrats to six whigs would be such a manifest misrepresentation of the popular will, as we hope our friends will not permit to occur. Let us have ASHE, RUFFIN, DANIEL, VENABLE and CALDWELL in the next House.

COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA.—Several gentlemen just on from Florida, informs us that Caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers, in different counties of the State, and threaten almost entire destruction to the Cotton crop. Previous to their appearance the prospect was very encouraging but now the most gloomy apprehensions are entertained by the planters.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Additional Particulars of the Insurrection in Porto Principe.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The schooner Pauline, Capt. Townsend, arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Neuvitas, Cuba, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. She brings intelligence of the highest interest, confirmatory of that received a few days ago from Puerto Principe, by the Cherokee and Isabel from Havana. The following extracts are from the New York papers of Monday last:

Advices have been received by the Pauline from the Cuban revolutionists in Puerto Principe, by their friends in this city, and we are indebted to several Cuban gentlemen of respectability for additional particulars of the insurrection or revolution, and also for a copy of the manifesto, or declaration of independence, of the people of Principe, which we publish below. These advices are probably the most authentic of any yet received.

The official account of the insurrection at Puerto Principe related only to a small skirmish on the 3d of July, in which Joaquin de Aguero y Sanches was taken prisoner, and a few arms captured by the Spanish troops. The news by this arrival is to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being eleven days later than the last accounts from that place.

The *pronunciamento* for independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle may be said to have taken place. The government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of any revolutionists, came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin y Aguero, at the foot of the Cascorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement the Spaniards fled, their captain being killed and twenty others, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only two or three wounded and none killed. Twelve of the Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side.—This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts their numbers were in all as high as 1,000 men.—These were divided up into five guerilla parties of 200 each, under the command of Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, Francisco Aguero y Estrada, and Ubaldo Arteaga Pina. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds, in the vicinity of Cascorro and Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, 17 leagues from Cascorro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soldiers prevented a general rising and massacre among the troops. The garrison is over 4,000; but notwithstanding this large number, General Lemery did not deem it prudent to withdraw a single man, to go out in pursuit of the Cubans, for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2,000 men. Thus, while Gen. Lemery was at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength. It will be recollected that our advices by the Cherokee stated that troops had sailed from Havana for Principe, which is 450 miles distant.

At the last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas. From the town of Bayamo a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Neuvitas and all the vicinity of Principe. As fast as the news spread, the people sent off parties to the mountains, so that the numbers of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them; but the Cubans are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages.

Aguero Sanches was confined in prison at Principe. He is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

Annexed is the declaration of Independence, which was printed in the mountains:

To the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

Manifesto and Proclamation of their Independence, by the Liberating Society of Puerto Principe. (La Sociadad Lebertadora de P. P.)

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man—stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of persons or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future—lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants, where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair in a foreign soil if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring; and far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother-country, and the ferocity of her rulers, will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him.—In vain have this people exhibited a mildness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty, which have been proverbial.

When the iniquity of the government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution, it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambuscade of the soldiery, by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe those arms were necessary for self-defence, against threatened attacks from the Peninsulars. Thus have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle among the country people, and pass themselves off as enemies of the government, for the purpose of betraying them into avowals of their sentiments, to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as well as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint, upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which, to other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents have found themselves wanderers and exiles. For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perilous slave trade, from which the avarice of General O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest of lucre, the latter satiated his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estates; endeavoring, as the last outrage that an immoral government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to pervert the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge, and patriotism to have been no other than the "destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot—all races and conditions confounded together—the island of Cuba then presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their tortures denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in platoons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred.

The free colored people, after having been first lacerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And nevertheless, when the government or its followers, has come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We abstain for very shame from repeating the senseless pretences to which they have had recourse to terrify the timid.—Wretches! how have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces! If the free colored people, who know their interest as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba, and would reasonably consider that if there had been monsters to commit it, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the government to obscure and distort them, no one will resist the evidence of public and official facts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacon despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spanirds, and conceded by nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly are the unlimited powers, of every description, granted to the Captain Generals of Cuba, who can refuse to those whom they condemn even right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Pulic and permanent in the Island of Cuba are those courts martial which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the Island into ruin and ashes by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—no one being safe from arrest and fine, for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the Island and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its riches—nothing being left for its people but the toils to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general imposition by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective locatities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared—and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary—"that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the Sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor, who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (audience) shall not be suppressed in that district gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard-of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which to increase the outrage, it added that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interest of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify, but to sanctify, in the eyes of the whole world, the cause of the independents of which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars (natives of Spain) pathize, who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their property, will they disregard the laws of nature to range themselves on the side of a government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interest of Cuba as those blood natives of her soil, who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the despotism of the government, would wish to count upon their co-operation as the best guaranty of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justice of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsula itself, for their national independence, for the support of the same principles for which we, the sons of Cuba proclaim, and which, being the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to nature and to the light of reason, from which they spring?

No, no—it cannot be that they should carry submissiveness to the point of preferring their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers, to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by man—a cause which aims to promote their own happiness, and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a right as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection—have never failed to recognise the interest and reciprocal wants which unite the two—nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of the few, and for the iniquities of a government whose internal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim—to divide and conquer.

We, who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts—we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the usurpation of their properties; and far from meriting that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear, in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the co-operation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of liberation. United with them, we could realise that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they present themselves in our way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and properties, nor, when adventuring all for the main object of the liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral, it will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army, the individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of these unfortunate men, subject to a tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a dependent and hireling soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity, which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of our own interests, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, whenever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice—to seek for means of peace and conciliation—to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood—befits a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of man, usurped from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united, at the disposal of the Peninsulars in Cuba against us, could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous; but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race—the brave nations of South America, who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrant—the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had an Hermandez and a Montes de Oca, to seal with the proof of martyrdom, the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while if they shut themselves within the defences of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms.—The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their arsenal, the benefit of her coffers, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have, in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped, with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted to external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war, we are resolved to prove by deeds that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the government undeceive itself in regard to the power of its bayonets and the efficacy of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us. In the face of its very authorities—in the sight of the spies at our side—on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution; and the cry of liberty and independence will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Maisi.

We, then, as provisional representatives of the people of Cuba, and in exercise of the rights which God and nature have bestowed upon every freeman, to secure his welfare and establish himself under the form of government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose, and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the Island of Cuba is, and, by the laws of nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish government and the individuals composing it; owing submission only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves with the command and government of each locality, and of the military forces.

By virture of this declaration the free sons of Cuba, and the inhabitants of the island who, adhering to her cause, are authorized to take up arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government for their organization and direction, and for the purpose of putting themselves in communication with the juntas constituted for the proclamation of the independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Placed in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of pursuasion to those of force; they will protect the property of neutrals, whatever may be their origin; they will welcome the Peninsulars into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish government should find partizans obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to owe our liberty to the force of arms, sons of Cuba, let us prove to the republics of America, which are contemplating us, that we having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOAQUIN DE AGUERO AGUERO,
FRANCISCO AGUERO ESTRADU,
UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA.

July 4th, 1851.

The United States Revenue and Present Means.

The revenue from customs for the year ending 30th June, 1851, was $48,068,448 46. For the year ending June 30, 1850, it was $39,239,855 93. This is exclusive of California and Oregon, which would make the revenue over $50.000,000. The National Intelligencer gives the following statements of the financial condition of three departments of the government at the commencement of the present fiscal year, (the first inst:)

The balance remaining, over and above expenditures, on the 1st inst., for the War Department $4,070,873 52
Appropriation for the current year, from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852, ... 7,784,894 19
Resources of the Department $11,905,467 71
Similar balance for the Navy Department 4,220,689 28
Appropriations for the current year 7,888,814 71
Resources, ... $12,059,722 99
Similar balance for the Department of the interior 3,003,060 01
Appropriations for the current year 3,108,276 46
Resources, ... $6,111,323 07

The balances of the civil and diplomatic branch of the present expenses of the government have not been struck. The appropriation for that service for the current year was $7.070,617 20.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess most winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands—a fact.

[illegible] Times, July 5th.

[illegible] nature of the stimulus [illegible] the Irish population in full flow [illegible], it would be removed by the place occupied by the several districts in the order of depopulation. The five most depopulated counties are the five counties of Connaught; six of the counties of Ulster occur in the ten least depopulated counties; and of the intermediate counties in the list, Munster will be found nearest Connaught, and Leinster nearest Ulster. The order of the list is very much that with which one's eyes have become painfully familiar in running over the lists of distressed districts, applications for relief, numbers of indoor paupers, and grants from the Rates-in-aid. Evidently the fear of pauperism is the immediate cause of this unexampled expatriation. Those who have thus suddenly cut the dearest ties and cast themselves headlong into an unknown world, have done so because they feared pauperism as a state they might come to themselves, as a continual drain upon their resources as an inextricable difficulty to the understanding, as a sore grievance to the feelings and an intolerable spectacle to the eye. The stream once set to America, it has rapidly increased the attraction, and been aided by the assistance of that bolder or more able portion that went out as the vanguard of this great emigration.

As men advance in life they feel in some degree alienated from the world they see, and naturalized in that which they hope for by the increasing number of those who have passed on before them. That fairly represents the state of Irish feeling at this moment, poised—if poised—between a native soil miserable and deserted, and a foreign shore prosperous and already peopled with relations and neighbors. It is true, indeed, that such is the love of country implanted in the hearts of all men, that hardly will it yield to the direct distress or the most glowing expectations. Great emigrations, however, prove that there is a positive momentum and an accumulation of force in these as in other social changes. Emigration commonly begins with repulsion, and ends with attraction. Hard necessity breaks the first tie, but when the anchor is once weighed and the vessel once under sail, new inducements discover themselves and facilities increase. Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, it might have been pronounced impossible that in the space of ten years more than a million of persons, perhaps near a million and a half, would fly to America. It was scarcely possible at that time to imagine emigration—what it has since become—a national impulse and an universal act.

The bare facts of the case, as well as some sensible remarks which we published yesterday under the head of "The Irish Census," suggest some grave questions. To what extent will Irish emigration and Irish depopulation proceed? and how far is the example likely to be followed in this island? There is always a great deal to be said for the *status quo*, and the safest course is to predict no considerable change. But they who expect nothing out of the way are sometimes disappointed. Ten years ago a man would have been laughed at who should have ventured to foretell that before the expiration of that period a failure of the potato would reduce the population of Ireland to less than it was thirty years ago, and would send more than a million across the Atlantic. Less than ten years we remember to have seen it affirmed that nothing would ever induce an Irishman to enter a workhouse or apply for public relief. Facts, however, are sometimes more paradoxical than opinions, and we now find ourselves in the full tide of some of the most considerable facts with which history acquaints us. We may, then, venture to ask a question which would have sounded ridiculous ten years ago. How far will Ireland leave Ireland, and England follow after her? It is at least a question for the gravest consideration. A quarter of the Irish peasantry is already on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, and that quarter represents a much larger proportion of youth, strength, energy and skill. What is gone attracts; what remains repels. While the Americans have received a far greater number than any ever thought possible to be admitted, their own opportunities and enterprise have increased in a still more astonishing ratio. This decade, so marvelous in the annals of a marvellous people, has been as fertile in new territories, new States, new cities, new railroads, new canals, new lines of maritime, lake, and inland navigation, new manufactories, and new mines, as it has been in its increased population. Though the laborers are many, the harvest is still great. Is it probable that this prospect will soon lose its fascination in the eyes of the Irish peasantry? They know what they will find in the United States—what is there in their own country to detain them at home? Even the mortality and the casualties of an emigrant ship are trifling compared with those of a workhouse. They are incited and assisted by those who have gone before. Are there really no bounds to this emigration, or even a probability of its being confined to its present amount? Civil war between the States of the Union, or a dreadful epidemic, might check the emigration, but that would be only for a time. On the whole, we hold it safe to reckon on Ireland being still further depopulated, and the United States still further peopled from that island.

But why should not the population of Ireland be reduced, say, to four or five millions? Should that, indeed, come to pass, it must and will involve great changes in the social and political state, not only of Ireland, but of Great Britain also. It must greatly increase the value of labor, and the appreciation of the laborer throughout these isles. For a whole generation, man has been a drug in this country and population a nuisance. It has scarcely entered into the heads of economists that they would ever have to deal with a deficiency of labor. The inexhaustible Irish supply has kept down the price of English labor, whether in the field, the railway, the factory, the army, or the navy; whether at the sickle, the spade, the hod, or the desk. We believe that for fifty years at the least, labor, taking its quality into account, has been cheaper in this country than in any part of Europe; and that this cheapness of labor has contributed vastly to the improvement and power of the country, to the success of all mercantile pursuits, and to the enjoyment of those who have money to spend. The same cheapness has placed the laboring class most effectually under the hand of money and the heel of power.

But will there not be a change and a begining of changes when our great reservoirs of human labor begin to fall short; when every employer of the people, from the authorities at the Horse Guards and the Admiralty to the occupier of fifty acres or the possessor of half a dozen lace machines, begins to call in vain for more hands? Will it not be a day of change when, instead of two men being after one master, two masters will be after one man?—Perhaps it will be thought that at all events the condition of the laborer will be so much bettered that there will be no English emigration. Of that we are not sure. What keeps the English laborer at home is his profound ignorance, his want of versatility, and his habits of dependence. But these peculiarities will be much affected by any social changes that shall make the laborer more actually independent than he now is; and we can conceive a great demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, increasing emigration, instead of repressing it. Such changes will give the laborer the means, the combination, the self management, and perhaps, also, in the increasing quarrels between master and servant, the provocation necessary for trying a new country.

It all depended on what is called the market of labour, as soon as the population had fallen to a certain level, labor would command such a price as would overpower all inducements to emigration.—But besides the market of labor, there are some things not quite so self-adjusting, though quite as important to the interests of labor. The institutions of the country are adapted to the actual condition of the laborer, to the actual rate of his wages, the actual sphere of his expectations, the actual calibre of his intelligence, to his actual education, sympathies, and manners. But these institutions, the work of ages, are not easily adjusted to a rapid change.—Should the laborers of this country find that they were masters, and that the rate of wages depended no longer on the decision of the market table, and should the same discovery be made even quicker in our manufacturing towns, who does not see that a new element would be introduced not only in our industrial, but also in our political calculations?

The Parliamentary, the judicial, and the ecclesiastical systems of the country might feel the unwonted presence of rude and newly conscious energies below the present smooth surface of things.—Already we behold a vast assimilation and mixing of peoples. The last ten years have done more to bring man and man together and to destroy the political as well as the geographical barriers, between Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and German than any previous century in the history of the world.—Such changes as these cannot fail to disengage the rising generation more from the ties of custom and place, and enable them to fight their way better in the battle of the world. When our masses are no longer either insulated by want of communication, or encumbered by their own numbers, how will they preserve that humility which is as convenient to their employers as it is comfortable to themselves? This is the time to consider these questions, for if the working population of these islands is to acquire greater actual power, it is high time they should be prepared, and the house put in order, for so great and perilous a change.

Great Letter from D. S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMPTON, June 30th, 1851.

Gentlemen—Your kind and complimentary note of a recent date, inviting me to communicate with you on the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, concerning the grave questions which agitate the country, found me too much engaged to receive more than a hasty notice. But, my views upon this subject can be given in few words, and without circuit or pretension; although, perhaps, they have been too frequently and freely expressed to excite either attention

Annual Meeting, of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co., took place in Pittsboro', on Thursday the 17th inst. The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, jr., of Wilmington, President, and Messrs. N. A. Steadman, and J. J. Jackson, Secretaries.

On motion, it was:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the Chair, to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented, legally, to constitute a Meeting, and that said Committee be instructed to ascertain and report, what amount of stock was necessary to constitute such sufficiency, as also to what amount, stockholders owning two shares and more than two shares may be represented, and further, what number of shares of one hundred dollars only was represented.

Messrs. F. J. Hill and J. H. Haughton, the Committee under said resolution, reported, that to constitute an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, it was necessary that there should be a representation of stock to the amount of 135 votes—also, that the stockholders present were entitled to 196 votes; two shares entitling to one vote; and further, that there was a representation of stock in shares of $100 each, to the amount of $6400, which report was concurred in.

On motion, it was:

Resolved, That all persons owning one share of stock, should be entitled to a vote in this meeting.

Able and elaborate reports were then submitted by Dr. S. McClenahan, President, and Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer of the Company, setting forth the present condition of the work, its future prospects, &c. Reports laid on the table for the present.

J. J. Jackson, Treasurer of the Company, submitted a report, setting forth the receipts and expenditures for the last year. Report laid on the table for the present.

N. A. Stedman, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in.

On motion of B. I. Howze, Esq:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to whom shall be referred the reports of the President, Engineer, and Tresurer, and that said Committee report to this Convention, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs. B. I. Howze, Henry Elliot, M. Q. Waddell, Elias Bryan and Dr. R. K. Smith were appointed said Committee:—Whereupon, on motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Evening Session.—Convention met according to adjurnment. Messrs. F. J. Hill, Henry Elliott and others addressed the Convention in impressive and eloquent terms, urging the immediate subscription of the balance of the stock necessary to be subscribed by individuals, to make up the capital stock of the Company. It was stated that a subscription of $12,500 would at once render binding a conditional subscription of $8,500, which would make up the capital stock of the Company. The views of these gentlemen were listened to with profound attention.

Books of subscription were then opened, and $8,500 were added to the subscription list.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Friday Morning, 10 o'clock.—Convention met according to adjournment.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

B. I. Howze, Esq., on behalf of the Committee to whom was referred the reports of the President, Engineer and Treasurer, submitted a report which was concurred in and ordered to be spread on the minutes of the Convention.

Dr. F. J. Hill offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is necessary and essential to the interest of the Company, that the President should visit and give his personal supervision to the work at every point on the river, at which it may be progressing at least once a month.

The Convention then went into the election of officers of the next year, which resulted as follows, viz:

President—Dr. S. McClenahan.

For Directors—Messrs. John H. Haughton, Thos. Hill, and L. J. Haughton.

Dr. John A. Hanks, the Representative for the State, appointed Messrs. R. K. Smith, and Isaac Clegg, Directors an the part of the State.

Henry Nutt, Esq., offered the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed to collect statistics and information in relation to the extension of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement to the Yadkin and Catawba Rivers, and report the result to the next general meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolved, That said Committee consist of five to be appointed by the Chair.

Said resolutions were unanimously adopted, and under them the Chair appointed the following Committee, to wit: H. Nutt, M. Q. Waddell, Dr. McClenahan, W. B. Thompson and J. H. Haughton.

On motion:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to superintend the printing of the reports of the President and Engineer, or such parts of the same as they may deem proper. N. A. Stedman, M. Q. Waddell and J. J. Jackson, were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, further, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a system of By-Laws for the Company, and report to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting. Messrs. John A. Hanks, John H. Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, F. J. Hill and J. J. Jackson were appointed said Committee.

On motion:

Resolved, That the next Annual Meeting of the Stockholders be held in Haywood, on the third Thursday of July, 1852, and that the President be requested to have a Steamboat in readiness, after the adjournment of the same, to take the Stockholders on an excursion on the river.

The thanks of the Convention were, on motion, tendered to the President, for the dignified and highly satisfactory manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

After which, on motion the Convention adjourned.

A. J. DeRosset, Jr., *Pres't.*

N. A. Stedman, J. J. Jackson, *Sec'ys.*

Important from Mexico.

The Foreign Debt—Threats of England, France and Spain—The Garay Grant—Mr. Webster's Dispatch, &c.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Robert Spedden, we have received Vera Cruz dates up to the 8th, and from the city of Mexico up to the 4th inst.

The Foreign Ministers of England, France and Spain have made some strong representations to the Mexican Government on the subject of the payment of the Mexican debts, which they have respectively in charge. On the 1st of July, M. Pina y Cuevas, on offering, in the Chamber of Deputies, a proposition to authorize the Government to pay immediately such debts as have the sanction of diplomatic settlements, read a correspondence which he had had with the Foreign Ministers.

To show the urgency of the case, M. Murcedo, the Mexican Minister of State, repeated to the Chamber the language of Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, held in a recent conference with him.—"If," said Mr. Doyle, "I do not give information to my government, by the next packet, that the English creditors have been put into possession of the principal of the debt, it is likely that the British government will take decisive measures to obtain justice." The French and Spanish Ministers have also declared that if the English cabinet proceeds in that way, their respective governments would perceive the necessity of following the example. Reports on the subject were expected in a day or two from the committee on public credit, and on foreign relations.

There was a report in the city of Mexico, on the 2d instant, that Mr. Webster's reply to the annunciation of the repeal of the Garay grant had been received. It was said to be a simple announcement, without discussion, that it would be a *casus belli* for the United States if the rights of American citizens in Tehuantepec were disregarded. The *Trait d' Union* doubts this, and says that the only note received by the Mexican Government from Mr. Webster relates, not to the annulment of the Garay grant, but to the refusal to ratify the treaty. This note, without putting a *casus belli*, is, according to the *Trait d' Union, as strong as possible*, and foreshadows the attitude which the American Secretary will take when he learns of the annulling by a legislative vote, of the decree of President Salas, confirming and extending Garay's grant.

The American party, under Major Barnard, who remained at Barrio, have made a protest, through the American Consul, against the orders they have received to stop work on the Isthmus.

Col. Benton's New Work.—The New York Mirror says the Messrs. Appleton have concluded an arrangement with ex-Senator Benton for the publication of the political work on which he is now engaged in his retirement. It will form a single volume of about 800 pages octavo; and, although in the main a compilation of selections from the speeches of the author during the senatorial debates for the last thirty years, will, we understand, furnish a complete *resume* of the political history of the country during that time, and include a great variety of matters derived from the personal connexions of Col. Benton with the democratic administrations and political organizations of the same era, and the experience which he has derived from his public life.

The title of the work will be, "Thirty Years in the Senate of the United States."

The Gardiner Claim.

The New Orleans Crescent is pretty severe upon the commissioners for allowing the Gardiner claim. It goes into an examination of the circumstances, and argues that it was utterly impossible that Gardiner could have become the owner of the immense mine, the disturbance of the operations in which constitute the chief basis of the claim. It say that Gen. Waddy Thompson, who was the counsel of Gardiner, who had "often used him through his necessities in no very honorable services at $5 the job," knew the difficulty of his becoming the owner of such property, and well knew the *falcity* of the claim—and further it says that the Mexican Commissioner knew the claim to be fraudulent and baseless. As the claim has been recovered, it will be a hard matter to get back the funds even if it is proved to be fraudulent. As it involves a very large sum, out of which several persons have taken a slice, there will be some hard swearing to keep the matter and the money just where it is. Without knowing any thing of the case, and without presuming to express any opinion about it, we may say that frauds and corruptions in public affairs are to be expected in a government as prosperous as ours is. As political blessings are showered upon a people the public vices increase, and public virtue declines. Opportunities for rogues and rascals in high places to plunder are multiplied, and they never fail to make them available.

Richmond Despatch.

The Gardiner Claim.—Fraudulency of other Mexican Claims.

A letter has been received in Washington, says a correspondent of the New York Express, by a gentleman, bearing date San Francisco, June 14th, of which the following is an extract:

"I have examind the lists of awards, and not finding my name among the fortunate I feel much disappointed, especially when we see some of our old acquaintances' names standing opposite to thousands and hundreds of thousands, who had scarcely a shadow of a claim.

"Yes, some *not even a shadow* of a claim, and I think I should know a little about the matter. That of $321,000 was a poor devil like his partner. *He had, as well as his partners, abandoned their mine before the war—were not banished—nor the mine confiscated.* It was worth nothing, as I had myself the ore assayed. Mr. Halsey, one of the shareholders, with Mr. G. A. Gardiner and who is *here*, tells me he has no idea where he raked up a claim. I could point you out others by the dozen of the *same kind*, and it appears to me that there has been great injustice done *very, very, very* many."

"Something wrong, Mr. T.. somewhere. I will not say any thing of my own claim. You can judge of that. But there is Mr. B's claim—why has it not been granted, when no honest man dare say that it is not one of the most just claims on the 'docket,' and signed by a most respectable gentleman from Pennsylvannia, an M. D. by profession, who also worked a mine in Mexico, and was before the late board as a claimant for expulsion and consequent damages named."

The Baltimore Sun says that a copy of this letter has been shown to the President and it is supposed he will supœna the parties here.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

The progress of our Race.

In the enjoyment of almost every physical comfort, as we Americans are, it is almost impossible to realize the day when the ordinary conveniences of life were unknown to our British ancestors. Yet we do not have to go back far in order to find a period when baths were almost unknown, when forks were a novelty, and when chimneys were used in the houses of the rich only. A curious book on this subject has lately appeared in London, entitled "The Domestic Architecture of England, from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century," from which we learn how little civilized our forefathers were, notwithstanding their proximity to the continent.

It appears from this work that it was not till the sixteenth century that chimneys came into ordinary use. Before that period, the fire was kindled against the wall, and the smoke, as in an Indian wigwam, allowed to escape through the roof. Only the mansions of the nobility and gentry had chimneys. The common people, meantime, lived in huts of wattles and mud, not at all superior in construction to the cabins of the beaver. Few even of the better sort of dwellings were built of brick—wood being the usual material employed; and it was not until the thirteenth century that the present kind of brick was brought into use even for manor-houses; & all this, too, at a time when magnificent palaces of marble were being erected in Italy, at but a few days' journey from Great Britain.

In the in-door conveniences of life our forefathers were equally deficient. It was not until the thirteenth century that a conduit of water was first established in London: before that period the precious fluid was hawked about by carriers, as milk is in our own time. Earthenware plates first made their appearance in the same century, though they did not come into general use until long afterwards. Forks were rare, even in the palaces of kings, and to the lower orders were totally unknown: Edward the First, when he died, had but six among his effects—no very royal supply certainly.—The other dinner-service was equally meagre. Except the huge salt-cellar placed conspicuously on the board, there was little to be seen: a few wooden trenches in the houses of the poor, and a scanty display of gilded or silver dishes in the mansions of the rich, constituted the entire furniture of the table. Spoons were, it would seem, plenty, though they were of wood universally, unless among the wealthy. The meat was served by being brought in on a spit, when each guest cut off as much as he liked. The rooms were almost bare of furniture. There was generally a huge stone bench in the hall of the dwellings of the gentry; but the commonalty had no seats, except perhaps a settle in a chimney corner. Rushes supplied the place of carpets, even in the mansions of the great, as late as the reign of Elizabeth; while the peasantry were content with bare mud floors, and frequently undrained at that. Baths, instead of being an ordinary convenience, were a luxury confined to the few, and were unknown, even to English monarchs, till the reign of Edward the First.

It is instructive to recur to facts like these, for they exhibit in a forcible manner the improvements in material civilization. Our ancestors, five centuries ago, were, in all the ordinary comforts of life, but little advanced beyond the Indians, as first discovered in this country. Their habits of life coarse, and their fields and houses undrained, no wonder they fell victims to pestilence, as history records, by millions. Fortunately we live in a better age. The poorest man now lives more comfortably than did the proudest baron in the days of which we speak. With material improvement goes moral progress, so that we are a better as well as healthier people. Let us still cultivate the physical melioration of our race, satisfied that in it lies the true advance of humanity, let visionary theorists say what they will.

A Man of Business.—At the Green County (N. Y.) Agricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadok Pratt, from which we take the following passage:

"And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns—Since I first engaged in farming it has been my lot to employ over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor: an army of thirty thousand men have I employed, and I have paid those men for their labor alone over two million five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it; used and worn out five hundred horses, and one thousand yoke of oxen; used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay, thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. I have tanned one million two hundred and fifty sides of leather. My usual disbursement is over five thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business here over ten millions. Every laborer received his money—yes, every man his penny—in peace; and to the credit of this community be it said that I never had a side of leather stolen, and never was chosen defendant in law on account of my business transactions during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful. Live with your neighbor, and not on him. Allow me, gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power and prosperity which surround you; and may succeeding generations do as much as you have done towards national wealth and industry, which are the safeguards of our independence."

Good in everything.—A writer in a London paper, of July, 1776, speaking of what he calls "the American standard, having a snake with thirteen rattles, and the fourteenth budding," thus expatiates upon the amiable qualities of the rattlesnake. Such a benevolent philasopher would find "good in everything:"

"The rattlesnake is properly the representative of America, as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in brightness almost that of any other animal. She has no eyelids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance.—She never begins an attack, and never surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being injured, she never wounds until she has given notice to her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed, and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth, and even when extended for her defence appear to those who are not acquainted with her to be weak and contemptible; yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solitary, and associates with her kind only when it is necessary for their preservation. Her poison is at once the necessary means of digesting her food and certain destruction to her enemies. The power of fascination attributed to her, by a generous construction, resembles America. Those who look steadily upon her are delightened, and involuntarily advance towards her, and, having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increases with her age.—Her tongue is blue and forked as the lightning."

Boston Post.

General Scott's Native American Supporters.

We have received several letters from our friends and subscribers, requesting us to procure for them copies of this document. We therefore republish it in order to comply with their wishes:

Washington, November 10, 1841.

Dear sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, written, as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred native American republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone, esq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner, and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is the heaviest with me, leaving scarcely time for necessary sleep and exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my countrymen assign me or desire to give me a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great question you have proposed. Those views had their origin in the stormy elections in the spring of 1836, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets the cry, "Down with the natives!" It was heard in almost every group of foreigners as the signal for rallying and outrage.—Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor at the Astor House, (November, 1840,) to draw up an address, designed to rally an American party. The day after the election I set out for the South, and have never precisely known why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of General Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject. My mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia, &c. &c., I should prefer assuming the designation of American republicans, as in New York, or democratic Americans, as I would respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the revolution—of Jefferson, Madison, &c., under whom in youth I commenced life—I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, simply a republican or whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens devoted to our country and its institutions—would not drive from us naturalized citizens who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see, by the Philadelphia National American, that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion—as in families, churches, and other occasions of voluntary attendance, (after years of discretion,) or reciprocal consent.

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have happily set on foot, I remain, with high respect, your fellow-citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To George Washington Reed, esq., and others, Philadelphia.

Kossuth's Views of our Foreign Policy.

Kossuth has written a long and eloquent letter addressed to the *Charge d' Affaires* of the United States at Constantinople, in which he speaks in very sad terms of his present situation, of the treacherous and cruel manner in which Turkey has dealt towards him, and of the desperate chances of his liberation. In referring to the intervention of the U. S. Government in his behalf, and of the policy directing its conduct towards foreign states, he utters this pregnant passage:

"I must frankly tell you that I have anticipated the failure of your negotiation. The Turkish Government yields but to fear or to protection, and it must be fully aware that whatever may be the power of the United States, Turkey has nothing to fear and no protection to hope from them; nothing, because your Government, your legislative bodies, all your organs of publicity, are very anxious to proclaim, every once again and again, that non-intervention in European matters is the first fundamental principle of the political system of the United States. To be sure, wise were the men who established this principle, and wise were the men who followed it. It was a necessary one for the foundation as well as for the growth of the United States. Neither would it be convenient to me to investigate whether the dress which is so well suited to protect the childhood and to develope the youth will still prove suitable when the much promising youth had become a full grown man—nay, a mighty giant, as your country is. Time is going on, and every hour may bring its own convenience, as it brings its own necessity. May be that even your glorious country may soon be called to feel that every position has its necessity, has its conditions—has, I would almost say, its unavoidable fatality; the more, the greater, the mightier that position is. 'God acts, not by special will, but by general laws,' said an English philosopher. May be that even your country will very soon be called to feel that it is determined (as surely it is) to uphold, nay, till to heighten the glorious position it already holds; it will scarcely be possible, should it even be convenient, not to put a weight into the balance, where the destinies of the old world and its civilization are to be weighed, it will scarcely be possible not to give anything more to the sufferings of nations than the noble sentiments of sympathy to the struggling, the commiseration to the fallen, an asylum to the persecuted, or, at the most, a generous offer, but which even a Turkish Minister may dare to decline."

Kossuth and the Refugees.—Several convocations of the ministers have assembled at the Sublime Porte for the purpose of taking into consideration the refugee affair. Finally, it has been decided that the few remaining refugees here should be expelled from the country. Their number is about 700. Yesterday they were invited to the police office and offered a free passage to the United States, with £5 allowance money. This measure has been much condemned, being attributed to the nefarious influence of Russia.

Kossuth and his party have received authorization to prepare to quit their uncomfortable quarters at Kuteyhia by the first of September. A Government steamer will convey them as far as Malta, where they will be handed over to the British authorities. Their detention will have exceeded two years, and during the whole of that long term they have been liberally provided for by the Turkish Government.

A Funny Case of Conscience.—The following most amusing story was recently told the editor of the Boston Post by a wag of a doctor belonging to Franklin county, Vt., who stated that the case of conscience really occurred in his own practice some years ago. The story runs as follows:

The wife of a Baptist deacon, (whom, for the purpose of the anecdote, we shall call Mr. Cushman,) dislocated her arm by a fall, and the doctor was sent for, and came with all convenient despatch, and put the matter "to rights." Presently, after the operation was over, the lady was seized with a faint turn, and beckoned to her husband for assistance. The deacon was a man of slow motion, slow of speech, and rather slow in point of intellect. He was a strict "temperance man," and conscientious in this and everything else to the last degree. Being never quite sure that he was "right," he naturally feared to "go-ahead." In the present emergency, he went into the room where the doctor was sitting, and addressed him in a slow and measured tone, as follows: "Dr. B., you are, doubtless, aware of the principles which Mrs. Cushman and myself profess in regard to the use of the intoxicating drinks in any form whatever. Now, doctor, I wish to put it to your conscience as a Christian physican, whether it would be in any manner culpable, in case Mrs. Cushman was afflicted with faintness, if I should so far deviate from our habitual rule as to *hold a bottle of camphor to Mrs. Cushman's nose?*" The doctor rushed into the lady's apartment and found his patient had not waited the issue of the deacon's casuistry, but had fairly "gone off" in a fainting fit. "The devil take your conscience!" said the doctor, half angry and half inclined to "go off" himself in a fit of laughter. "The devil take your doubts, sir—in a case like this one scruple of *camphor* is worth twenty scruples of conscience."

"Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?" Why, Josh, you suppose, what do you mean?"

"As money's the root of evil if we had the tree could'nt we get the precious stuff?"

Happy Young Men, &c.

Did you ever know such weather!
Seven bright burning days together;
Swelt'ring nights and broiling days,
Gaitry moonbeams, sun's hot rays;
No one knows which way to turn him,
All things either melt or burn him;
Half the weight of all the nation
Is flying off in perspiration,
And every man and woman, too,
As languidly they look at you,
Exclaims with moist and mournful phiz,
"Dear me! how very hot is it!"

Ladies all languid in muslin array,
Loll upon couches the live-long day,
Looking more lovely than we say—
Though, alas! they are rapidly melting away;
"Bring my an ice!" they languidly cry,
But alas and alask! it is all "in my eye"—
For before it reaches the top of the stairs
It's turned into water quite "unawares,"
While John with his salver, looks red and stares,
And the moist confectioner inwardly swears,
As he wipes with his apron its long, pale phiz,
"Oh—pooh! how infernally hot it is!"

Fat men waddle along the strand,
Wiping their foreheads—hat in hand;
Dogs hang out their tongues and pant,
And nobody gives 'em the water they want,
Until they go mad—you know, and then
They go about snapping at horses and men;
Costermongers slowly pass
With "*cool-flower and sparrow-grass!*"
But these edibles green they cannot cry,
Their throats are so horribly hot and dry;
And you hear from each dusky phiz,
"Ah me! how desperate hot it is!"

Oh, what a treat 'twould be to wade
Chin deep in fresh iced lemonade!
Or to sit a deep marble bowl within
And champagne gurgling around your chin—
Hissing and sparkling around your nose,
Till you open your mouth and down it goes;
Gulp by gulp, and sup by sup,
Till you "*cauwanpishly chaw it up,*"
Refreshing your heart and cooling your faces—
Burnt down as they have been with all sorts of sauces
Oh, the fellow who would thus lave his phiz,
Needn't care how warm the weather is!

A Hint to Borrowers.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, one of our merchant princess:

"We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw, which was never before in print, and which, we think, will amuse our mercantile readers, and not give offence to our venerable friend. We happened to be present when the occurrence took place. A gentleman met him in the street, and, upon a brief conversation asked him to loan him ten dollars, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. S. raising his spectacles, replied—'Yes, sir, with pleasure, on one condition.' 'What is that, sir?' 'Why, that when we next meet, you will turn your face towards me, look pleasant, and not turn it away!' I lent Mr.—a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has cut me, most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his head away. When I lend a man money, and he is owing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I shall be willing to lend him again.' This is a veritable story."

Plank Plaining Machine.

The Albany Argus contains the following account, of a plaining machine now in operation in that city. All such improvements possess very great interest for our mechanical readers, and we invite their attention to the article annexed:

"A satisfactory idea of the invention can only be formed by seeing it at work. Though simple in its construction, and easily comprehended at a glance, it is difficult to convey a clear understanding of the *modus operandi* on paper. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to say that nothing heretofore invented approaches it, either in respect to the speed with which it does its work, or the accuracy of surface and finish which it gives to every thing and any thing which passes through it in the shape of a plank or board. A rough board placed within its vortex comes out as even and polished as a mirror, to the tune of 180 feet a minute; and this without driving the machine. Its maximum capacity is double, and even treble this speed, and the greater the power and the rapidity of the working, the more perfect is its execution. We can well belive that it will turn out work at the rate of 200 and even 300 feet per minute, or as fast as it can be fed.

"In this respect it outstrips the famous Woodworth invention, and promises to supersede it entirely. The maximum capacity of that machine, we are told, is 30 or 40 feet per minute. Such as are interested in the progress of improvement will see in this something new and strange, and well worth inspection and study. The inventor may be seen at Townsend's furnace at any time to exhibit the capacity and power of his machine to all visiters."

Romance in Real Life.—Almost 20 years ago a fatal duel took place in one of the French parishes between the district and parish judges. They fought with small swords, and both were mortally wounded. The family of the district judge were left with extremely narrow means. The widow and her small children retired into the remote part of the parish, neglected by all, and struggling as she might for their support. In the course of time her children grew up. Her daughter was very pretty and intelligent, but was overlooked by the beaux on account of her poverty. One young man, however, had the good taste to seek her hand. They were engaged, but a sudden death separated them. A few months ago, an aged and distant relative died, leaving by will an immense estate to her poor and almost unknown kinswoman. At once her charms were discovered, and admirers thronged the house. Her friends were as unexpected as her fortune. She was put in possession of one of the most valuable plantations in the State, and her hospitable house was fairly besieged by an army of gallant lovers. But, unfortunately, the nearer heirs have discovered a flaw in the will, as they think, and have instituted suit to deprive her of the fortune. If her lovers came by surprise, they departed as hastily, and these summer friends now keep a prudent distance, until the odious litigation is decided.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Awful.—"Henry, does thou love me dearest?"

"Ask the stars if they love to twinkle, or the flowers to smell. Love you! Aye, as the birds to warble, or the breeze to fly—why ask the flower of my heart?"

"Because my soul is grieved. Care has overcast the joy which once spread a sunshine o'er thy face; anguish sits on thy brow—and yet your Helen Ann knows not the cause. Tell me, my aching heart, why droops my soul—*has mutton viz?*"

"No, my Helena Ann—thank the Gods no; but my credit's full. Cleaver, from this day forth sells meat for cash."

Helena screeches, faints and falls into her husband's arms, who in the anguish of the moment seizes a knife and stabs himself—*over the left shoulder.*

The following hit at the transcendental, unintelligible style of poetry was first published under the head of "Unsilence."

He put his finger on his lips,
The child, to pout;
Him then the father whips
Upon his little hips,
Which makes him squall right out.

Epitaphs.

Here lies buried beneath these stones
The beard, the flesh, and the bones
Of the Parish Clerk—Old David Jones.

Here lies I at the chancel door,
Here I lies because I's poor;
The further in, the more to pay,
But here lies I as warm as they.

My wife is dead and here she lies,
Nobody laughs, nor nobody cries;
Where she is gone or how she fares
Nobody knows nor nobody cares.

Here lies the body of William Dent,
Death turned up his heels, and away he went.

Him shall never come again to we,
But we shall surely one day go to he.

Too much blood a vein did bust,
And stretched Tom Tucker down in the dust.

Here lies the body of Betty Bowden,
Who would of lived longer but she could'nt,
Sorrow and grief made her decay,
Until her bad leg carried her away.

Here lies Dick and here lies he,
Hallelu—jar—Hallelu—ge.

Here lies my wife, and heaven knows,
No less for mine than her repose.

☞ The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute awarded to *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* by Prof. Webster, when Chairman of their Committee on Chemicals, is now on exhibition at the American College in this city. It is not with the medallion awards of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; and also the Gold Medal of the Medical Institute at Boston, thereby this discovery has received the honors of the highest, as well as the gratitude of the humble it cures.—*Phil. Bul. Copy*

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES,	
Hams,	$ 12	a $ 12½		Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.	
Middlings,	11	a 11½		Yellow Dip,	0 00 a 2 15
Shoulders,	10	a 10½		Virgin Dip,	0 00 a 2 50
Hog round,	11	a 11½		Hard,	0 00 a 0 00
Western,	8	a 10		Tar,	0 00 a 0 00
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00 a 0 00
White,		a ..		Rosin, No. 1,	2 00 a 2 50
BEESWAX,				Do. No. 2,	0 00 a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a 22		Do. No. 3,	0 95 a 1 00
BUTTER,				Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	00 a 26½
Per pound,	18	a 22		Varnish, per gal.	20 a 22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.	
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00 00		Sperm,	1 00 a 1 50
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00		Linseed, N C.,	75 a 1 00
BEEF CATTLE,				Neats Foot,	00 a 1 50
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 4 50		PEAS, per bushel.	
CORN,				Ground,	00 a 0 00
Per bushel,	62½	a 00		Black Eye,	00 a 00
Meal, bush.,	00	a 77½		Cow,	92½ a 1 00
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.	
Rio,	10	a 10½		Mess,	16 75 a 17 00
St. Domingo,	9½	a 10		Prime,	00 00 a 14 00
Laguyra,	10½	a 11		POTATOES.	
Cuba,	00	a 00		Irish. bush.,	80 a 1 00
Java,	14	a 15		Sweet, bush.,	90 a 1 00
CANDLES, per lb.				POULTRY.	
Tallow,	12½	a 14		Chickens, live,	12½ a 20
Sperm,	45	a 50		Do. dead,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	25	a 30		Turkeys, live,	00 a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a 15		Do. dead,	00 a 0 00
FEATHERS,				RICE, per 100 lbs.	
Per pound,	00	a 37½		Clean, cask,	3 50 a 0 00
FLOUR, per barrel.				Rough, bush.,	00 a 00
Northern	5 00	a 7 75		SALT, per bushel.	
Baltimore,	5 00	a 6 00		Alum,	00 a 25
Fayetteville,	0 00	a 0 00		Liv'l sack,	80 a 1 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.				SOAP, per lb.,	4 a 6
North River,	00	a 00		SHINGLES, per M.	
Eastern,	0 00	a 60		Common,	2 25 a 2 50
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a 5½		Contract,	5 00 a 5 50
LARD, per lb.				STEEL, per lb.,	12 a 25
No. Carolina,	12½	a 13		STAVES, per M.	
Western,		a 11		W. O. barrel,	
LIME, per barrel.				rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Thomastown,	00	a 0 00		Ash Heading,	0 00 a 0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.				R. O. hhd.,	
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a 00 00		dressed,	00 00 a 00 00
Wide do.,	0 00	a 0 00		Do. rough,	00 00 a 00 00
Scantling,		a 0 00		SUGAR, per pound.	
LIQUORS, per gallon.				New Orleans,	6 a 7¾
N. E. Rum,	33	a 34		Porto Rico,	5½ a 7½
Gin,	34	a 35		St. Croix,	0 a 0
Whiskey, rec.	26	a 27		Loaf,	10½ a 11
Apple Brandy,	00	a 40		TIMBER, per M.	
Peach do.	none	a 00		Shipping,	00 00 a 00 00
MOLASSES, per gall.				Mill, prime	9 25 a 10 00
Cuba,	20	a 21		Do ord'y,	0 00 a 8 75
New Orleans,	30	a 33		Do. inf'r,	6 12½ a 6 25
MACKEREL, per bbl.				TALLOW,	
No. 1,	0 00	a 00 00		Per pound,	7 a 8
No. 2,	0 00	a 00 00		WINES, per gallon.	
No. 3,	0 00	a 0 00		Madeira,	70 a 5 00
MULLETS,				Port,	1 25 a 4 00
Per barrel,	0 00	a 0 00		Malaga,	40 a 60
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a 3¾			

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

Freights:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $ 30	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50	
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 00	
Cotton, per bale,	90	a 0 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6	
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6	
Lumber, per M.	5 00	a 7 00	
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a 30	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6	
Lumber, per M.	4 50	a 5 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0	
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a 40	
Spirits Turpentine, do.	50	a 55	
Lumber, per M.	7 50	a 8 00	

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

Review of the Wilmington Market,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 31, 1851.

Beef Cattle, Lambs and Mutton.—The stock of the above articles is only about fair as to quantity. The quality is somewhat improving, and prices remain about as last week for Beeves, and $1 to $1 25 per head for Lambs and Mutton.

Bacon.—The stock of North Carolina Bacon has not been materially increased, though prices cannot be considered quite so stiff as last week, yet we know of no actual decline. A small lot of choice hams was taken by a dealer at ½ cent higher than our highest figures. We continue former quotations for both N. C. and Western cured.

Butter—Country made butter, when it is well put up, will bring from 20 to 25 cents per lb.

Corn—1,500 bushels from Hyde County, sold at 62½ cents per bushel. Stock in dealer's hands fair.

Flour—Supply of Northern brands, about fair, and quotations without change, according to quality and quantity.—No Fayetteville brands in market.

Hay—150 bales North River Hay, at auction, partly damaged, went off at 35 a 50 cents per 100 bbls.; also 80 bales Eastern, at auction, at 80 and 30 damaged at 30 cents per 100 lbs.

Lard—The stock of Lard continues light, and we continue former quotations.

Lime—There has been no arrival of this article for some weeks, and there is scarcely any on the market.

Lumber—Nothing has been doing in River Lumber. We know of none of consequence on the market.

Naval Stores.—

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

Cuba.

We give in another column, the official account of the outbreak at Puerto Principe. It is plain that there has been an outbreak of some kind; and also, that the Spanish authorities wish to represent it as trifling as possible, in order to deter sympathisers from going over from the United States. It is very likely, however, that on the other hand, the importance of the affair has been exaggerated by the Creole agents, in order to encourage and excite such sympathisers. Perhaps a medium between the different accounts might be nearest the truth. A deep rooted and widespread disaffection unquestionably exists among the native Cubans; and a wish to throw off the Spanish yoke is general; but we have many serious fears for the result of any such attempt. If the Cubans, or any other people are to be free, themselves must strike the first blow, and demonstrate at least their worthiness of, and capability for, the enjoyment of liberty. The West India Creoles are passionate, and perhaps patriotic enough; but they want that indomitable perseverance characteristic of the American race; and until a larger proportion of the North American element can be infused into Cuban society, the success of any such atttempt as is now being made upon that Island, must be at least problematical; and even in case of success in throwing off the yoke of the existing government. we have no guarantee for the permanent establishment of a better, unless it be found in the institution of slavery, which is essentially conservative in its character.—The independence of Cuba, or at least its seperation from the crown of Spain, must occur sometime, and that at no distant period; and when it does occur, must inevitably mark a turning point in the history of the United States, to which its annexation is certain. If Cuba comes in at all, it must be as a slave State: and the agitation growing out of this matter, will subject the Union to a more severe test than it has yet experienced. If Cuba can come in as one of the *United States*, all may be well for years to come; if she cannot—if the free soil element succeed in keeping her out on account of her peculiar institutions,—there is little doubt that she will still come in as a member of a Southern Confederacy. How long this Cuban crisis may be postponed we cannot say; but we believe that it will be upon us much sooner than most people anticipate; and there are agencies at work which will force a solution before even the present elements of discord have ceased to operate. It would seem that, so far as this country is concerned, the progress of events will bring forward every disturbing element within the next ten years. Disguise it as we may. the people of the U. States are ambitious of territorial acquisition; and Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and portions of the Sea coast of Mexico. will be knocking at our doors long before 1860. Of these, the greater portion, viz: Cuba and the Mexican coast range would form acquisitions to the South, and would be opposed by the North, or at least by the whole anti-slavery feeling of the North. If the opposition should succeed, we regard the seperation of the Southern States from the Northern as almost, if not totally inevitable;—especially as there would be so many inducements to the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and as that Confederacy would receive such important accessions of strength and influence from the annexation of Cuba and other territories on the Gulf of Mexico, which Gulf of Mexico is the Mediterranean of the New World, and destined, with its coasts and islands in the hands of our people, to give that people a pre-eminence in trade and wealth. If, on the other hand, Cuba can come in as she ought to, the Union will be saved, and a triumph be effected over fanaticism and sectionalism, greater than any which the history of the Republic affords. Cuba may, and we think will, induce the real crisis of the country. If that crisis pass off favorably, the Union may be safe for ages; if unfavorably, it cannot be worth a three year's purchase.

New York Politics.

New York used to be a Democratic State, and still is so upon the old issues, as, for instance, the bank, tariff, sub-treasury, internal improvements by the general government, etc., but ever since the reign of Free Soil notions in that State it has uniformly gone for the Whigs, on account of the greater affinity of that party for the new-fangled notions. We know, by bitter experience, that while the Democrats split upon this question, the Whigs went in a body, with SEWARD and FILLMORE as their exponents;—FILLMORE, the first President of the United States who ever, in an official communication or otherwise, *as President*, spoke of the institutions of one portion of the country as *an evil*. Does the *Fayetteville Observer* really wish to agitate the question of New York politics? Does *it* or any other Whig paper talk about any body of Democrats adjourning without passing resolutions? Does it so soon forget the slaughter-house Convention which nominated Gen. TAYLOR, and led to the reign of Galphinism and Gardnerism—fraud and imbecility? Does it not know that *that* Convention, although nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, passed no resolutions and laid down no platform, and yet it quotes and endorses an attack upon some members of a State Legislature, because, forsooth, they chose to go to their homes without passing resolutions upon national politics. See the Fayetteville *Observer* of 24th, copying from the Hartford *Courant*, and endorsing an attack upon the democratic members of the New York Legislature, because they published no address.

NO NOMINATIONS.—The Pennsylvania Native American Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, adjourned in confusion, without making any nominations for State officers. The leaders of this party are mostly Whigs, and it is said that their intention in preventing any distinctive nominations by the natives, was in order to get them to vote for JOHNSON, the Whig candidate for Governor.

Slaves owned by Christians.—By calculations based upon the U. S. Census and statistics of religious bodies, it is estimated that Methodists in the United States own 219,563 slaves; Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) 77,000; Baptists 115,000; Campbellites, 101,000; Episcopalians, 88,000; other Protestants, 50,000—making the sum of 650,663 slaves owned by ministers and members of Protestant Churches in the United States.—*Exchange paper.*

As the number thus set down as being owned by "Christians" form a very small part of the whole number owned in the United States, we would like to know who possesses the rest. Are their proprietors Heathens, Mahomedens, Editors, or wild Irishmen; or what have they done to be denied the name of christians, even if they don't choose to join the church. By the way, are not Catholics christians?

For the Journal.

Education—No. 2.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR—It would almost seem useless in me to add anything farther to what I have already written on the subject of education, or attempt to prove the efficiency of Common School instruction as a part of that system. In this age, peculiarly distinguished as one of great progress in all the elements of physical, moral, and intellectual improvement, it would seem like underrating the intelligence of the people not to consider them fully capable to appreciate all the benefits and blessings resulting from a well-regulated and well-patronized system of Common Schools. Their influence has so continued to increase and spread, chasing away the clouds of mental superstition and darkness, that it would seem unreasonable to suppose that *any one* yet questioned their utility, or was yet hugging the belief that ignorance *is* bliss, and *it is* folly to be wise. Though it would seem unreasonable, it is nevertheless true, that the language of ignorance is yet heard abroad in the land. uttering complaints against the cause of education, and inducing the belief that its attainment only increases man's facilities for wronging or cheating his fellow-man. Talk to such men about educating their children, and the reply is, "I do not wish to qualify them more successfully to cheat their neighbor." Then, as *good* fathers, you are *more willing* for them to remain in ignorance, *to be cheated* by all who have been schooled, than you are to let them have *fair play* upon this great field of strife. Early acquainted with the existence of this prejudice, and impressed with the importance of providing means for its expulsion from the popular mind, the framers of our laws engrafted a provision in the constitution, enjoining that "schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices." Until the year 1825 no act was passed by the Legislature availing itself of this salutary provision in the fundamental law. And from whence came this all-important move? You, Mr. Associate Editor, may be apprised of the fact, and draw consolation from it, that the citizens of Long Acre District, in your native county—the county of Beaufort—were the first to move in the matter, and are, therefore, entitled to all the credit. A petition, calling upon the Legislature to enact some law on the subject, was drawn up by Mr. JOSEPH B. HINTON, now of Raleigh, numerously signed by the citizens of that District. and sent to the Legislature; and Mr. JOHN STANLY, of Craven county, father to the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, was the first there to make a speech in favor of Free Schools in North Carolina. At this time a law was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue, the proceeds of which should form a Literary Fund. This fund was placed under the control of a board of managers, with the Governor *ex officio* President. In 1840, the interest and profits of the investments of this fund had so increased as to warrant the Legislature in passing a law for its distribution among the several counties according to their federal population. In addition to the means thus provided by the Legislature, a large bonus was received from the General Government. Through the economical management of our public affairs, by that good old patriot ANDREW JACKSON, the General Government was relieved of a considerable debt, and a large surplus revenue created in its place. This, in the opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, was a national blessing, and in that of others a national curse. Their financial powers were taxed to the utmost to know what to do with it. It was very wisely determined, however, to make a half gift, and distribute it among the several States according to their federal population, with the understanding if ever called for the States should refund it. The several States appropriated this bonus according to their choice. Some gave it to building railroads and increasing their commercial importance, while North Carolina threw it into her Literary Fund. The amount received was $1,433,757 37. I believe I will send you the sources of the whole of this fund, as I think you have never published a statistical statement:

1.—5,322 shares in the B'k of Cape Fear, worth $100 per share		$532,200 00
2.—5,027 shares in the Bank of the State, worth $100 per share		502,700 00
3.—Railroad Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Comp'y, endorsed by the State, due after 1st January, 1860	$140,000	
" " " " 1849	4,500	
" " " " 1850	2,000	
" " " " 1851	3,000	
" " " " 1852	5,300	154,800 00
4.—Railroad Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, endorsed by the State, due January 1, 1843		50,000 00
5.—Do. secured by mortgage on the property of the Company, in 1837 and 1840		85,000 00
6.—Bonds of the State executed by the Public Treasurer under loan ordered by the General Assembly in 1846		40,360 00
7.—Loan to Wake Forest College		10,000 00
8.—Loan to Floral Female College		2,000 00
9.—The profits of 75 shares in Cape Fear Navigation Company		37,500 00
10.—The profits Roanoke Navigation Co.		50,000 00
11.—6,000 shares in Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, worth		600,000 00
12.—Amount due from the State for monies used for State purposes		136,212 69
13.—Taxes on retailers of spirituous liquors		
14.— do. on sales at auction		
15.—Entry money on vacant lands		
16.—The whole of the swamp lands held prior to 1846, estimated at 1,500,000 acres		
17.—Cash received from A. C. Dickinson for swamp lands		2,271 19
18.—Bonds of the same due 1849		4,453 33
		$2,207,497 20

The interest and profits of this fund amount to the very respectable sum of $90,000 per year, (an amount larger than the whole revenue of the State,) which is distributed among the several counties for Common School purposes. Concerning the proposition to change the mode of distributing this fund, I will make the subject of another article.

July 24th, 1851. LONG CREEK.

The Press is unfaithful and corrupt, *because the people will not sustain it in independence.* The great mass of mankind are under the influence of passion, rather than reason, in their political views, and hence they require to have their prejudices flattered. Private interests is thus advanced by ministering to these feelings, and therefore we find the organs of one party approving of every measure, however atrocious or unconstitutional, advocated by its leaders, and condemning every measure, never mind how just and lawful, espoused by its opponents.

Can a country prosper under such a wretched perversion of the blessings designed to be secured by a free press? Are we forever to be the sport of demagogues and selfish aspirants, who know no other motive of action but their own advancement and glory? Is it not worth some sacrifice on the part of every lover of truth and the welfare of the republic. that the press should be regenerated? Many will answer in the affirmative, but they almost despair of seeing it accomplished. We are aware of the difficulties that interpose in conducting an independent journal. The displeasure of patrons is constantly held up in *terrorem* over the editor's pen. The laconic phrase, "Stop my *paper*," from a subscriber, has a magic influence in stopping an editor's *ink*.—For ourself. we can with propriety declare that we never told a wholesome truth in our columns, which did not cost us *six dollars*. But nevertheless, the work is practicable, though, like all great reforms, it will require time for its accomplishment, and the sustaining influence of the patriotic and disinterested.—*Norfolk Argus.*

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The gross returns of imported duties, during the year ending June 30th, amount to more than $47,000,000. The receipts from public lands, from the imports on the Pacific coast, and from other sources, will swell the whole amount to near $50,000,000. The returns seem desperately determined to give the lie to the financial calculations of Secretaries Corwin and Meredith. The protectionist theories are exploded by practical experience.

Insurrection at Puerto Principe.—Spanish Report.

The New York Herald translates from the Spanish *Gaceta*, the following *official* announcement of the threatened insurrection at Puerto Principe:

His Excellency, the Governor General, has ordered the publication in the *Gazette*, of a summary of the information received from the Governor General, commander of the central department, upon the appearance of two armed and mounted parties in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

At the date of the 5th of July, the General in command says that, in virtue of the notices he had received of the project, of raising these armed parties, he took the proper disposition to pursue them, and pushed one, numbering about 20 men, at nine o'clock in the evening, till the Sabanade Guanamaguin, by an officer of the Queen's regiment of cavalry, (the second lancers,) under D. Manuel Peromingo. The insurgents immediately took flight, leaving on the field the arms and ammunition which they possessed, consisting of two firelocks, one of them with two cannons, one bronze catapult, two pistols, two big knives, six flasks of powder, a bag of balls, a bullet mould, and another in the possession of D. Joequin Aguero Y Sanches. Our information assures us that this gentleman and D. Waldo Y Juau Artega. recently arrived from the United States, were with the insurgents. Some papers have already spoken of D. Aguero. Three horses of this party were also seized.

The General in command terminates by saying that no other point of the department confided to him has taken a part in this revolutionary movement. The inhabitants continued to perform their ordinary and peaceful business.

By other information from the city of Puerto Principe, we have some lines from the Lieutenant Governor of Tunas. The chief says that, when he received from the General in command the intelligence of an armed troops, he had already received that news by a muleteer, from whom the said party stole some provisions and other merchandise, which he was taking to various merchants, that on the evening of the 8th inst., when he was going to his house, he heard the steps of horses and men, and the report of six or eight discharges, and about twenty men passing at a gallop before the same habitation. The Lt. Governor interrogated them, but they were so malicious that they fired at the window where the Lieutenant Governor was, and they disappeared instantly without leaving any trace of the road which they took. The Lieutenant Governor adds, that the discharge received by the partizans wounded two men and a horse of the party. Such was the disorder with which they entered the village, that having abandoned their arms, equipages, four horses, and a part of their effects, they were obliged to leave as prisoners one wounded man, and another who had only one arm. The General in command, in writing this report, adds, that he had given orders to one of the party of troops which are on the route of Tunas, to pursue the insurgents, who were already in complete disorder.

In his communication of the 10th, the Governor General in command says, that public tranquility continues unalterable, in spite of the efforts of some mutinous young men, pushed by the emissaries recently arrived from the United States. His Excellency adds that the insurgents have had a great defeat, such as will overtake all those who want to bring disorder into this peaceful country—that they will learn to recognise their impotence, and the confidence and security of the government, which. without the necessity of calling on its forces and its other resources, has only sent twenty horsemen to destroy the sterile plans of those few who. for so many years, have employed all seductive means for exciting the young men of Puerto Principie. The government has long been apprised of their movements and their imprudent seductions.

Havana, July 18, 1851. PEDRO ESTEVAN.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Fourth of July in London.

The universal topic of conversation in the fashionable circles of London, for some days previous to the departure of the Pacific, was the superb entertainment given by Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American banker, formerly of this city, and now resident in the British capital. He will be remembered as the partner formerly of Mr. Samuel Riggs, in Baltimore, and about twelve years since went to England, where he has accumulated a princely fortune. An intelligent letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the splendid *fete*:

The entertainment consisted of a "Concert, Ball, and Supper," and the cards of invitation read as follows:

"Mr. Peabody requests the honor of Mr. B——'s company, at Willis' Rooms, to meet the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, on Friday, July 4th, 1851.. Music and dancing. The concert at half-past nine—dancing at eleven—supper at one."

The intention of Mr. Peabody in fixing upon the *Fourth of July* for this entertainment was to *demonstrate* that all feeling of irritation, in regard to the event which that day recalls, has long since passed away, and that Englishmen and Americans need no longer abstain from naming it, or have *any* feeling but that they may meet on that day as well as at any other time or season. The hearty concurrence of the first people of this country in this sentiment has been happily and triumphantly shewn by the nature and extent of the attendance on the occasion. A party more numerous or brilliant. or including a fuller representation of the rank, wealth and fashion of this country, has never been assembled outside the walls of the palace itself; and certainly, "Almacks," (in the rooms devoted to which his ball was given,) never displayed anything like the splendor and profusion which characterised this scene.

Company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and by half-past nine, when the concert commenced, there were 500 people in the spacious hall.

Lablache, Gerdoni, Cruvelli and Cathorine Hayes were the leading vocalists, and all were received with the warmest applause. Miss Hayes in particular charmed the numerous body of our countrymen who had not before heard her exquisite singing.—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which Miss Hayes' romance of "*Ah, mon fils!*" was received. She shortly goes to America.

The moment the last note had ceased to vibrate, the benches were removed as if by magic, and punctual to the *carte*, dancing began "at 11 o'clock."

About half-past eleven attention was withdrawn from everything else, and the music went on unheeded by the dancers, as the venerable Duke of Wellington was announced and entered the room, side by side with Mr. Peabody, who having remained until then in the "reception room," entered the ball room with his grace, and conducted him through it to *dais* and presented him to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Above the *dais*. upon the wall, and tastefully canopied with the blended flags of England and America, hung a portait of Washington; and as the old duke seated himself in a chair (the chair itself worked in embroidery by an American lady, and never before pressed by any human form) directly beneath the picture of Washington, and facing a portrait of his own Queen. the enthusiasm of the assembly could be no longer repressed, and the feelings of gratification and respect, which till then had been suppressed, burst all bounds, and found expression in loud, long continued and oft repeated cheers, until the hall rang again with the acclamations.

By this time not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many of the leading aristocracy of this country and all the respectable Americans who were either to be found in London, or were within reach of Mr. Peabody's hospitable summons.

Supper ensued at one o'clock, A. M.. most of the guests remaining to partake of it; and it was prepared on a scale of profusion and with a care and elegance rarely surpassed. Throughout the entire suit of rooms, flowers and drapery adorned the walls; the flags of the two Anglo Saxon nations were everywhere seen in combination. while the tables were literally loaded with the finest and rarest fruits, and every other conceivable delicacy, interspersed with vases of the most fragrant and costly exotics.

The English papers cordially describe the affair as one of great splendor and magnitude, and excellent results—and give great credit to Mr. Peabody for his happy conception.

STREET SCENE.—"Mister," said a ragged little girl to a gentleman who was picking his teeth in front of his boarding house, "do please give me a penny to buy some bread for my sick mother, and two little sisters wot's got measles."

"Go away, child, I never give to beggars."

"Oh, do please, only a penny for the Lord's sake. I'm so 'fraid they will starve and die," and she heaved a heart-fetched sigh from the depths of her young heart.

"Go away, I tell you; I never give to beggars—go to the poor house."

"Go to h—ll you d—d old rascal!" said the girl went on, leaving him in mute astonishment.

Locomotive.

The [illegible] to beat. We [illegible] but this deserves [illegible] we recognise the phiz of a [illegible] of ours, by the bye, and the best judge of good brandy in Bradley. We copy from the Post.

THAT TARNAL RAIL ROAD.—Jewhilikens, whew! Wal, just manufacture *me up* into a double refined spinning Jenny, and set me a going in fifty acres of corn, if ever I came across such a rarin', tarin', ripsn', snortin', double-revolvin', piece of machinery, from creation down to my most marvellous deliverance just now, as the one which gave me chase down your railroad. I hearn scme time ago that there were such things that open rich, so I made things about right around hum, and broke for here. I come across through the country, and struck your railroad, and was playing it down about four knots an hour. Now, I had hearn tell of locomotives, but never dreamed of seeing one alive and kicking, but about two miles from here, I hearn something behind me coughin', sneezin', thunderin', and I looked around sure enough here she came right down after me, pawing the airth up and splitting the road wide open, with more smoke and fire flyin' than ort to come out of a hundred burnin' mountains with about forty wagons follerin' arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she couldn't get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no, but here she came foaming at the mouth—with her teeth chuck full of burnin' red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me, as if she was goin' into me like a thousand of bricks. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I wheeled around and broke down the road, and begin to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that than she split right after me, and every jump I made she screamed like a thousand wild cats! She begin to gain on me comin' up a little hill, but we come around a pint to a straight level in the road. Now, thinks I, I'll gin you ginger as I'm great on a dead level, so I pulled to it and soon got myself under full headway; then she began to yelp and howl, and cough and stamp, and come on full chizzle; and made the hul airth shake. But I kept on before her, bouncing at the rate of twenty-five feet every hop, till I got to a turn in the road, and as I was under such headway that I couldn't turn, so I tumbled head-over-heels down a bank by a house, and landed with my head and shoulders cosmolick right in a *swill barrel*, and my feet stuck out behind, an up in the air! Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me and just literally spattered all over the part of me that was left sticking out of the barrel I tho't in my soul that Mt. Vessuvius had bursted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I staid there long? No, SIR-E-E! I just walked thro' that barrel and come out the other end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself. JIM.

THE WAY TO TREAT FRIENDS "MORE HOSTILE."—"Well," says the man, "what is your *internal* opinion of my establishment here? Don't you think its rather *discomfortable*?"

"Ah," says the other, "I don't know; it looks well enough."

"Yes," continued the old man, "it may look well enough; but that's not the thing. You see old hoss, we've been living here now a little better 'an twenty years, and my gals is sorter gettin' grown up like, and then you know they get mity costive, so I can't hardly find money enough to buy clothes for 'em.—And then again, I'm goin' to have this room divided into two, so we won't all have to sleep in one bed.—You know how I'll do it? Why, just run a *physician* rite across in the middle on't; and then you see I'll have a *lemonade* made all round the house, and a *revenue* cut through that timber yonder, straight from the door, so that when the air blows. it'll come with a little more *electricity* than it does now, so when my friends come to see me, I can treat 'em a little more *hostile*.

"Yes," says the other fellow, "that'll do fust rate; but good-bye—I must travel."

We really believe that the above was first printed in "Mrs. Partington's Journal of Polite Literature."

HOOSIER COURTSHIP.—Scene: A log cabin, boasting a single room, one half of which is occupied by two beds, one containing the "old folks" and baby, the other whose duty by day is to stand beneath the shadows of its loftiest mate, laden with five young members.

Ezekiel—(in a whisper).—"I swow tew gosh, Sary, I luv ye!"

Sary—(in a higher key).—"Good! Zeke, I'm glad on't.

Ezekiel.—Will ye hev me, that's what I want to know."

Sary—(looking astonished).—"Hev ye? to be sure, I cal'late to."

Zeke.—When will we get spliced?"

Sary.—"Wall, hoss, that's what I've been thinking on; I telled dad that ef so be he'd go to mill tomorrow, we'd get jined next day."

Zeke.—"Yer did? wal then, swap a buss with me."

Father—(from the bed).—"There, now, varmints. of you've got the bizness settled. dew quit for tonight; ye make sich a racket, a feller might as well sleep in bedlam."—*Day Book.*

NOT ENGAGED—BUT MARRIED.—Some ridiculous mistakes occur among foreigners, at times, owing to different meanings applied to the same word in our language. During the absence of a physician of our acquaintance, the other day, a gentleman called to see him, and rang the bell at the door. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he enquired if the doctor was within.

"No."

"Is his lady in?"

"Yes."

"Is she engaged?"

The girl looking at him a moment, while a curious expression settled on her features as she replied:

"Why, no—she is already married!"

The gentleman sloped.

A MEAN MILKMAN.—The following is aunt Betsy's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world!" she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then turns it over and skims the bottom, and then he dilutes the milk, and then he fiddles it into the pasts, carefully stirring each part.".

Schools.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a School in the lower part of School District No. 9, Sampson county. Apply to JAS. T. MATTHIS, DAVID S. MATTHIS, GIBSON REGISTER. } School Committee.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C. } July 25, 1851. } 46-tf

CAROLINA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Smithville, N. C.

THIS Institution will be opened on the first Monday in August. Rev. J. H. BRENT, A. B., Principal; Miss SARAH BRENT, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, Assistant; Mrs. MARGARET J. LANGDON, Teacher of Music; Miss SARAH LANDER, Assistant; Rev. M. D. MOORE, Assistant in the Primary Department.

Terms per session of five months.

First classes in English Science, according to advancement	$7 50 to $10 00
Higher branches of English Science	12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics	15 00 to 18 00
Hebrew	25 00
French	5 00
Music and use of Instruments	20 00

All other ornamental branches of Female Education at the usual prices.

Board, either in the Institution, with the Principal, or in respectable families, can be had at $7 per month.

Reference to the President and Faculty of the Randolph Macon College, and to the President and Faculty of the Greensboro' Female College.

Smithville, July 18, 1851 45-3t

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving Westward, offers for sale his land lying in New-Hanover, on both sides of North East River, about six miles below South Washington. The tract contains 734 acres, adjoining the lands of LOTT CROOM, THOMAS LEE and PATRICK MURPHY: There is on this land a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Grist Mill, now in good repair, on an excellent stream. There is about one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; and 300 uncleared Swamp land, easily drained, and in every respect equal to any in our country. HARDY CROOM.

South Washington, July 15, 1851. 45-5t*

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres**, situated on the Railroad, about two miles below Dudey's Depot; the cleared Land being sufficient to obtain a crop of three hundred and fifty to four hundred barrels of Corn. The dwellings and out-buildings are tolerably comfortable. There is also about 14,000 boxes (Turpentine) old and new. Also, a lot of **Likely Young Negroes.**—Payments made easy, by applying to JAS. KELLY.

Wayne county, June 13, 1851 40-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his Real Estate, which is situated as follows:

The Plantation and Wood Lands where he now resides, on Black River, New Hanover county, containing THREE THOUSAND ACRES, on which is an excellent SAW AND GRIST MILL, worked by water power.

Also, the Plantation on the River, known as the Corbett place, containing EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, 200 of which are cleared and under cultivation.

Also, another tract lying on the River, immediately below the above, known as the Hatcher place, containing TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, with 300 Acres under fence and cultivation. Some of these Lands are very excellent Swamp, and easy to drain. The uplands are well set with Turpentine Pines that have never been boxed

Also, another Plantation on the South side of Black River, containing FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, and known as the Colley Mills, with an excellent set of Mills, drove by water power. The Mills are in good repair. There is on this tract some excellent Swamp Land, a portion of which is under cultivation. The water power is believed to be the best in the lower part of the State. The uplands of this tract abound in a growth of large Turpentine Pines, the greater portion of which have never been boxed.

Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to view the above Lands, as they may be had on accommodating terms. The Lands will be shewn by the Overseers residing on either of the above premises, or by the owner.

CHARLES HENRY.

Black River, New Hanover co., N. C., } May 30th, 1851. } 38-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Lots and improvements thereon, at Saracta, Duplin county, N. C., formerly occupied by Wm. O. Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above or any other business. For particulars, apply to

I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851 32-tf

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with suitable outhouses and a well of good water, 2½ miles from Wilmington, together with 50 or 100 acres of land around it. The house is new and well furnished: two storys high, and has five comfortable rooms. There are about 7 acres of cleared land immediately around the house, 1 acre of which is well improved as a garden spot. The remaining 6 acres are in cultivation, and contain about 100 young apple and peach trees, and 30 flourishing young scuppernong vines. The location is believed to be perfectly healthy. For terms and further information, apply to B. I. HOWZE, Esq.

Nov. 29.

***Goldsborough Telegraph copy tf 12-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision. JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tf

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned having determined on moving South, offers for sale his plantation whereon he now resides, in Duplin county, lying on the main road from Fayetteville to Newbern, three miles west of Kenansville, containing about 900 Acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation; and he has no hesitation in saying that it is the best Corn plantation in the neighborhood. The Dwelling House is convenient and comfortable, with the best set of out-buildings in the County.

Also, one tract of Tar and Turpentine Land near the Rail Road, three miles below Strickland's Depot, containing about 600 Acres.

Also, a valuable Steam Mill, (of ten horse power,) located at Strickland's, in good order; and a superior team of Horses, Waggon, &c.

A bargain can be had by applying soon, and payments made accommodating and easy.

JAS. M. MIDDLETON.

Duplin county, Oct. 25, 1850 7-tf

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—10,000 bushels Alum Salt in store. For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

NAILS.—100 kegs Nails, just received. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel: one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Buggy Harness; Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to punctual customers.

Saddle and Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Repairing and Coach Trimming neatly executed on reasonable terms. Whips at wholesale.

Horses, Carriages, Vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1851 40

BLACK Fish Lines.—Just received, a large lot, ready Rigged. Also, *fine Poles*, Lines and Hooks, suitable for the Sound. J. M. ROBINSON.

NEGRO PASSES.

ON hand, a large quantity of Negro Passes. For sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MILL Saws, Pit Saws, Cross-Cut Saws, Circular Saws of extra thickness, and the improved graduated back Hand Saws, of all kinds and of the best quality, all made for, and warranted by, J. M. ROBINSON, who keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Rice and Corn Hoes; Turpentine and other Axes; L. WOOD'S Patent Round Shaves; best of English Strainer Cloths; and the heavy, fire-proof Pot Ware, the real *old time* article. All for sale cheap, at the *Southern* Hardware Store of

J. M. ROBINSON,

Late of Baltimore.

'Tis plain that Southern independence *is* to come of encouraging *Southern* institutions.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 3, 1851.

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1851.....NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 75
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	1 00
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do.....do.....do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do.....do.....do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 11 A. M.
The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.
The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.
The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.
The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 10 A. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.
The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.
☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. WM. S. LANGDON,

OFFERS his services in the various branches of MEDICINE, SURGERY and OBSTETRICS, to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity.
Patients in the country will be visited at any time—day or night, except from 4 to 8 o'clock in the morning.
Office at SHAW's Drug Store, Front Street. Residence at Mrs. WADE's, Market Street. [July 11 —44

Dr. WILLIAM F. BERRY,

HAS located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his professional services to the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining counties.
March 28th, 1851 29-tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

THOMAS H. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 41v7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to his care.

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.
Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share of the public patronage.
July 4th, 1851 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Collector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Liquors. He also offers his services to the merchants of Wilmington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business intrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.

REFERENCES:

ELLIS & MITCHELL, R. H. GRANT,
G. P. FRENCH, C. MYERS,
May 9, 1851—35-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.

REFER TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State;
THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

GAUSE & BOWDEN,

COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. F. GAUSE, JOHN C. BOWDEN.

REFEREES.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R. R.
O. G. PARSLEY, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.
JOHN DAWSON, Merchant.
J. & D. MCRAE & Co., Merchants.
P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants. [13v7-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
RICHARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.

REFER TO

GEO. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce sent them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS, O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS, EDWARD CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C.
October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

J. G. HATCH, D. L. BURBANK.

HATCH & BURBANK,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y*

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.
Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order.
March 14, 1851. 27-1y

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12m

Business Cards.

D. MCMILLAN, S. DAVIS.

McMILLAN & DAVIS,

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

ALEX. MacRAE, Jr.,

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and wholesale and retail dealer in all kinds of Farming Implements, South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 8, 1850 9 1y

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD McMILLAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
The usual prompt attention given to all business in his line.
Feb. 14th, 1851 23

ALEX. E. MOTT,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber, Wilmington, N. C., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
March 21, 1851 28-tf

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.
Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.
The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MISS SARAH J. TAGGART begs leave to inform the Ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from the North, with a new and fashionable assortment of Spring and Summer Millinary goods, which she has selected with great care, and invites the Ladies to call and judge for themselves, as she feels confident that they cannot be surpassed, and will be disposed of on the most moderate terms.
April 4, 1851 30-tf
☞Commercial 3t.

MRS. SHAW'S

FASHIONABLE Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment, on Second-street, opposite Mr. O. G. Parsley's. Always on hand, a handsome assortment of Cloaks and Mantillas, of the latest styles.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1850 11-1y

Hotels, &c.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Corner Front and Dock Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

MRS. FORD having refitted her rooms, and made such arrangements as are necessary for the accommodation of single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, takes this method of informing her friends and the public that she can accommodate eight or ten gentlemen with large and airy rooms and permanent board, or board without lodging; and transient visitors she would say she can insure them clean and comfortable Beds.
Her Table is always supplied with the best the market affords; and by her personal attention, assisted by faithful servants, to the comfort of her guests, she hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
July 5, 1851 43-t1O

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber has taken the house on the corner of Market and Second Streets, and has furnished it in a neat but plain style for a boarding house, and is ready for the reception of boarders, either by the day, week or month. His table shall be furnished with as good as the market affords, and his charges moderate. He respectfully solicits the patronage of town and country friends, as nothing shall be left undone on his part to give entire satisfaction.
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, N. C., April 11th, 1851. 31-t1O

General Notices.

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the undersigned, about the 1st of April last, his negro girl, named MARIA. She is about 22 years old, dark complected, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, large full eyes. She is well known in Wilmington, where she is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to the undersigned, at Castle Haynes, on the North East River, or for her confinement in New Hanover Jail, or any other Jail in the State, so that she can be got.
July 11, 1851.—[44-tf] J. C. McFARLANE.

$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.
LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.
Whiteville, April 21, 1851 33-tf

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

TWO competent Blacksmiths, aged from 25 to 35, and a good Wheelwright. For such as will suit, we will pay the highest cash price.
O. & G. HOLMES.
April 11, 1851 31-tf

TO COOPERS.

THE subscriber offers for sale Hoop Iron, of a superior quality, at $70 per ton, delivered at any place around Wilmington, or by three tons $68 per ton. Inquire at his Cooper's Shop in this place. Any alteration of these terms will be duly noticed in this paper.
ALSO—For sale, one superior SULKY, most new, which will be sold on accommodating terms. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, July 4, 1851 41-8t*

500 TONS OF RAGS WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, for which the highest *cash* price will be paid, at all seasons of the year. Yearly contracts, at a stipulated price, made with those who desire permanent arrangements for disposing of their Rags.
Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper constantly on hand, and for sale low.
R. W. WHALAND & CO.,
20 South Calvert Street, Baltimore.
May 16, 1851 36-3m

A CARD.

GEO. BOWERS respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Messrs. A. G. Bowers & Brother, all the stock on hand, comprising an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and other goods now in store; and in order to make room for a new stock of rich imported Jewelry, &c., would call the attention of all persons desirous of saving 25 per cent, to come forward and avail themselves of the chance now offered. All and every description of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., carefully, accurately, and promptly repaired, in a workmanlike manner. Warranted to perform well, or the money refunded.
G. BOWERS feels confident, from his long and experienced practice in the above business, that a single trial will secure the good will and confidence of all who may favor him with a call.
☞Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
June 13th, 1851 40-tf
Commercial and Herald copy one month.

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

WHISKEY.—20 bbls. Baltimore rectified. For sale by M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a certain Note of Hand, made payable to me as Administrator on the estate of Peter Robeson, dec'd, by J. C. McFarlane and Robert J. Howard, and dated the 4th of December, 1850, payable six months after date. The precise amount is not recollected, but is about twenty-one or twenty-two dollars. Said Note has been lost or mislaid, and the makers are forbid paying it to any person except myself.
July 18, 1851—45-3t] E. LARKINS, Admr

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned will call and settle, as their accounts are made out, and those of long standing, must be paid by August, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an attorney for Collection. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at their general meeting, May 30, 1851, notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of August next, all articles, commodities, produce, goods, wares and merchandise, conveyed upon the Cape Fear River to or from Fayetteville to or from any point intermediate between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to or from Wilmington to or from any point between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, shall be subject to tolls, at the rate of twelve and one-half per centum on the amount of freight charged, except articles conveyed upon rafts, wood flats, and craft under the burthen of ten tons: and when the boat owner is the shipper or owner of the property shipped, the like toll shall be charged, to wit: twelve and one-half per centum upon the customary rate of freight charged upon such articles as may be shipped. From and after the 1st of August, 1851, the Owners, Captains or Agents of all boats not under ten tons burthen, navigating the River between the mouth of Black River and Fayetteville, are required to furnish the Toll Collector at Wilmington with a list, on oath, as prescribed by law, of the amount of freight charged, or of the estimated amount, when shipped by the Boat Owner.
Notice is also given, that Thos. C. Worth has been appointed Toll Collector at Wilmington, and payments of tolls upon articles conveyed from any point below Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, are to be made to him; and the aforesaid lists of freight furnished to him. All other payments to be made, as heretofore, to George McNeill, General Agent.
June 30, 1851.—[43-t1sta] JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer *Brothers* and Tow Boats, *Stevenson* and *David Lewis* are prepared to forward with Despatch, all goods consigned to the Proprietor.
The Steamer *Brothers* is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.
The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores: to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steam Boat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.
To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is JOHN C. LATTA, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer *Brothers*.
JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851 36-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country*. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.
All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

BREAD without Yeast. Just received from N. York: 5 boxes Babbitt's Effervescing Compound for making Bread, Buckwheat, and Tea Cakes; a very fine article. Try it! To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

WASHING without Labor. A few boxes of Babbitt's Soap Powder, a cheap and good article for making Soft Soap. Those that have used it pronounce it excellent. To be had at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store,
July 25] Market-street.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Sulph. Quinine, Calomel, Castor Oil, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, Rheubarb, Jalap, Ipecac, Adhesive Plaster, Fancy Soaps, Cologne, Lubin's Extract, Yeast Powders, &c. &c. Just received, for sale by W. H LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

BURNING FLUID.—Always on hand, *warranted*. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

CIGARS, Cigars.—Just received, a fine lot of extra Cigars, old enough to walk. For sale by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

WINDOW Glass.—Another supply of Cape May Window Glass, just received direct from the Factory. For sale at New York prices, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WHITE Lead.—A fresh supply direct from the Factory, recently ground. For sale cheap, by
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

LINSEED OIL.—A fine lot of *pure* Linseed Oil, just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE OUR STOCK AND INTEREST in the **Drug Business** in this place, the senior partner having connected himself in business in the city of New York.
We hesitate not in saying that this is the most favorable opportunity of engaging in this business that can be found in this or the adjoining States.—The stock is of the best quality, and the stand (which can be secured to a suitable purchaser) is by far the best in Wilmington.
It is believed the terms can be made satisfactory to the purchaser. Should we not dispose of our stock we shall this fall form a connextion with a New York house, which will enable purchasers to buy on better terms than heretofore offered in N. C.
In order to reduce our stock, much of which is in good supply, we will sell at a trifle on Cost. Those wanting Window Glass, Copperas, Epsom Salts, &c &c. can get bargains *for cash*; address A. C. EVANS & BRO.
Wilmington, July 11, 1851. 44-1m.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS,
Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Patent MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a large and fresh stock of articles in his line, selected with great care from the first importers and manufacturers in the Northern cities, which he offers at the lowest prices, and warrants every article to be of the best quality, consisting in part:
Gum Camphor; Pow'd Rhubarb; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Bermuda and American Arrow Root; Ex't Jalap; Ex't Colocynth Compound; Calcined and Carb. Magnesia; Castor Oil; Cubebs; Copaiva and Sarsaparilla Capsules; Confect'ry Senna; Emory; Peruvian Bark; Shop Furniture; Vials; Corks, &c.
Chemicals.—Calomel; Sulph. Quinine; Sulph. and Act. Morphine; Syrup Iodide of Iron; Strychnine; Iodides of Mercury Sulphur, Lead, and Iron; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Elaterium; Anconitine, &c.
For Pastry.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ex'ts Lemon, Cinnamon, Vanilla, Rose, and Nutmeg; Rose Water, English and American; Preston's celebrated Yeast Powder; Cloves; Pepper; Mustard Seed; Ginger; Alspice; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Sweet Oil, &c.
Perfumery and Fancy Articles.—French, German, and American Cologne; Lubin's Extracts, very large assortment; Aromatic Vinegar; Guerlain's, Rousel's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; Lubin's Toilet Soap; 50 dozen assorted fancy Soaps; 25 dozen French, English, and American Hair Brushes; 50 dozen assorted Tooth Brushes; 6 dozen Shaving Brushes; 6 dozen Nail Brushes; Military Shaving Soap; Hat and Cloth Brushes; Toilet Powders, Meen Fun; Prepared Chalk, in balls, white and pink; Alabaster Powder; Lip Salve; Cold Cream; Essence Bouquet; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Sealing Wax; Toilet Bottles, a large assortment; 6 dozen Barry's Tricopherous; 6 dozen Phalon's Invigorator; Hauel's Eau Lustral; French, English, and American Pomatum; Oil of Rose; Powder; Puff Boxes; Cachon Aromatise; India Rubber Balls; Salt Bottles; Ivory and Buffalo Fine Combs; Horn and Buffalo Dressing Combs; Tooth Picks; Bear and Macassar Oils; Indelible Ink; Dupuy's Liquid Solder, &c.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
October 11th, 1850 5

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following Town Lots and Tracts of Land, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1849, and costs of advertising.

No. of Town Lots.	Situation of Lots and Lands.	By whom listed.	Am't Tax.
			$ cts
1	Wilmington.	Margaret Allen,	14 20
1	do.	Nathan F. Bourdeaux,	3 04
1	do.	Brown & Blaney,	5 15
1	do.	John Blaney,	7 31
1	do.	Simon Burgwin,	4 82
1	do.	Nancy Campbell,	1 44
4	do	Samuel H. Firth,	26 24
1	do.	D. J. Gilbert,	19 30
1	do.	Mrs Ann Guthrie,	19 71
2	do.	William Gilln,	7 42
2	do.	Peter Harriss,	18 90
1	do.	Wm. Hill, for M. A. Burr	22 32
1	do.	E. W. Hawkins,	5 70
1	do.	Henry S. Haines,	17 20
1	do.	Richard J. Jones,	19 01
1	do.	Francis James,	6 80
1	do.	Sci Jones,	2 66
1	do.	Mary J. King,	11 11
1	do.	D. D. King,	11 11
1	do.	Eliza King,	8 88
1	do.	Joseph Kendrick,	14 09
1	do.	Priscilla London,	6 88
1	do.	Jonathan Lees,	24 13
1	do.	C. Lutterloh,	11 01
1	do.	A. Mindel,	19 91
1	do.	Margaret McLellan,	2 30
1	do.	James McGary,	8 83
72	acres land joining do.	Robert S. McComber,	11 93
2	Wilmington.	Charles R. Malett,	1 56
1	do.	Nancy McNeil,	6 75
1	do.	Sally Moore,	4 83
1	do.	Mrs. Hillory Moore's Est	7 22
2	do.	John C. Millis,	2 34
1	do.	Sylvester Stokely,	7 48
1	do.	Bradford Sherman,	31 12
1	do.	Arch'd Skipper,	7 46
1	do.	John Sneeden,	4 82
1	do.	John Stewart,	2 33
1	do.	Joseph Springs,	4 35
1	do.	Thomas Southmayd,	12 80
1	do.	Wm. Shaw's Estate,	24 12
1	do.	Mrs C. C. Stow,	27 74
1	do.	Peter G. Tilly,	16 87
1	do.	D. Thally, for J.M. Baber	86
1	do.	Joseph M. Tilly,	4 49
4	do.	Ezra Thomas,	13 31
1	do	John A. Taylor, for Mary C. Moore,	2 88
2	do.	William A. Williams,	96 74
3	do.	John Williams,	38 19
2	do.	William Wilson,	28 99
No. of Acres.			
70	On N. E. River.	Heirs of — Waters,	1 38
350	Middle Sound District.	Moses D. Mott,	1 48
355	do. do.	R. J. Pridgen,	3 28
60	do. do.	Reuben Williams,	1 19
162	Sandy Run do.	Batt Batson,	3 78
213	do. do.	Henry Batson,	1 40
360	do. do.	Wm H. Batson,	3 61
330	do. do.	William Justice,	1 27
114	do. do.	Benj'n Wadkins,	2 11
229	Rocky Point do.	Sterling Allen,	2 05
100	do. do.	John Bradshaw,	1 62
540	do. do.	Timothy Croom,	1 30
150	do. do.	Samuel Highsmith,	2 09
500	do. do.	Martha Ormsby,	7 24
303	do. do.	John Smith,	2 16
445	So. Washington do.	John Bowen,	5 36
92	do. do.	Isaac N. Blanton,	45
500	do do.	E. A. Filyaw,	4 39
140	do. do.	Stephen C. Filyaw,	80
348	do. do.	Rufus W. Garriss,	1 01
500	do. do.	John Gideons,	7 61
870	do. do.	William Lamb,	10 21
89	do. do.	Henry A. Malpass,	4 51
240	do. do.	S. Stallings,	46
320	do. do.	Lewis Thomas,	13 81
1,785	do. do.	Lewis Whitfield,	19 52
570	Upper Bl'k River Dist.	George Henry,	3 75
353	do. do.	Harry, a free negro,	3 68
156	Lower Bl'k River do.	William Averett,	1 46
200	do. do do.	William Brown,	58
287	do. do. do.	G. W. Barnhill,	1 15
207	do. do. do.	Alexander Herring,	1 80
174	do. do. do.	Lydia Orr,	2 18
73	do. do. do.	Joel Orr, for Ann Ritter,	1 03
120	Piney Woods do.	William Branch,	1 34
1,320	do. do.	Arthur Crews,	2 30
630	do. do.	Ann Jane Henry,	7 08
200	do. do.	Esther Jacobs,	1 49
451	do. do.	Aaron Lewis,	5 87
400	do. do.	Hannah Walker,	4 26
54	do. do.	Joseph H. Walker,	98
60	do. do.	John W. B. White,	1 05
678	Cane Tuck do.	James I. Bryan, Agent,	1 95
165	do. do.	William P. Hall,	2 83
30	do. do.	John F. Herring,	1 87
436	do. do.	John W. Potter,	2 46
436	do. do.	Hazell Potter,	2 46
237	Long Creek do.	Silas Bryant,	1 58
790	do. do.	James A. Bunting,	14 39
95	do. do.	Henry Eller,	1 18
414	do. do.	Thomas Futral,	1 19
50	do. do.	Elizabeth Flanagan,	1 46
470	do. do.	William George,	1 36
92	do. do.	Daniel T. George,	1 19
67	do. do.	Elias George,	1 05
55	do. do.	Edward W. George,	2 11
500	do. do.	George Moore,	86
129	do. do.	Francis Miller,	2 19
164	do. do.	Robert Miller,	1 19
100	do. do.	Jesse Miller,	2 38
150	do. do.	Drewry Orrell,	2 43
84	do. do.	Joshua Penny,	44
150	do. do.	George Wilson,	43
94	do. do.	Elias R. Wilson,	1 19
150	do. do.	George White,	1 33
91	do. do.	Silas Wadkins,	1 19

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1851 [Pr. fee, $56 87] 41-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of William S. Bryan, dec'd, at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of New Hanover, A. D., 1851, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of said William S. Bryan, to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
ELI W. HALL, *Adm'r.*
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851. 45-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES ANDERS, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or their notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
J. W. CROMARTIE, Adm'r de bonis non.
May 15th, 1851 37-tf

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

PATENT YOKE SHIRTS.

JUST RECEIVED, and always kept on hand, a fine supply of PATENT YOKE SHIRTS; also, a lot of figured LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS, and an elegant article of gentlemen's figured SATIN TIES; and another lot of those fine linen and silk CRAVATS, just to suit the season. Call and examine. For sale by CHARLES BARR,
may 23 Merchant Tailor, Wilmington N. C.

THEY HAVE COME!

A Splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made expressly to my order, for this market, among which will be found a new article, "Prince DeJoinville," Lama, Sack, Black, Brown,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

☞ Thursday next, August 7th, will be the day of election for members of Congress, when it will behoove every democrat—every Southern Rights man—every friend of his state—his section and his country—to be up and doing for ASHE, RUFFIN, VENABLE, DANIEL and CALDWELL. And especially does it behoove our friends in the 8th and 3d, to labor for those gallant friends of the South—RUFFIN and CALDWELL, and for the defeat of the consolidationist—DOCKERY, and the political traitor—STANLY. The time for talking is over. Vote yourselves, and bring every other voter up to the polls. One effort, and victory is ours.

Send on the returns. Will not our friends at various points see to this?

☞ For Editorial, Communications, etc see Fourth page.

Summary of the Week.

This week will long be remembered as the hottest of the season.—that is, unless a hotter should come, which we look upon as nigh to impossible. We rather admire the taste of the fellow in the little piece of poetry we give, headed "How very hot it is." That idea of wading chin deep in fresh iced lemonade, or setting in a big marble bowl, with champagne gurgling and hissing around you and cooling your toes, and your jolly red nose, and taking a sup now and then, to comfort your inner man, is quite luxurious, but somewhat expensive. Should we ever discover that we are heir to the Jennings' estate, and be able to reduce that large pile of money into possession, then we shall see what we shall see, and the rest of mankind shall be enlightened.

Every day brings to light fresh evidences of the fraudulence, or wilful negligence of the Board of Mexican Claims. It is now placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Gardiner affair was fraudulent from beginning to end. So, no doubt, were many others. The whole thing seems to have gone by favor, without any regard to justice. See the San Francisco letter, mentioned by the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express. It will be found in another column.

The Cuban news is so contradictory as to afford no tangible grounds for the formation of an opinion. It must be remembered that all the Havana correspondents of American papers sympathise with the insurgents, and that their accounts are, from this reason, more favorable to the success of the movement than facts would justify. What we strongly wish, we are very apt to believe. At present the Creoles are undisciplined, and unarmed. If the Spanish authorities have sense, they will grant a general amnesty. Anything like cruelty, or a general and indiscriminate massacre of all prisoners, will only make the wavering desperate, and awake such a flood-tide of sympathy in the U. States, as no Government can repress, or prevent acting in favor of the Cuban patriots. The Cuban Declaration is a capital document, and evidently the production of able men, although yet only guerrilla leaders.

We would call attention to the articles upon Education on the fourth page. As they advance, they become more practical in their character, and will amply repay a perusal by all who may have any interest in the subject, and who has not? We anticipate much pleasure and instruction from the series, the author of which is fully competent to do ample justice to the subject he has undertaken.

Ireland—the "Niobe of Nations," the Sphinx's riddle to the political economist, seems to have reached a new and peculiar crisis in her wayward destiny. The immense and unparalleled decrease in her population is fast changing the relations which have so long existed between labor and capital: and instead of labor being so totally at the mercy of the capitalist, the tables bid fair to be turned, so that instead of two laborers striving for one employer, two employers will soon be striving for one laborer. We extract a very philosophical and well reasoned article upon the subject of the Irish Census from the London Times. It will be read with interest.

The Congressional elections in this State will take place on Thursday next, and then the "long agony" will be over,—at least for a time. The democrats at the last election polled a majority of the popular votes, and should, we think, have a majority of the Congressional delegation. As our next publication will be on the day immediately after the election, we will not be able to give many returns. None, indeed, unless from this county, where there is no contest, and no excitement. By the way, we have been somewhat amused at certain insinuations made against us, of unfriendliness to our candidate, because we have not gone into a regular campaign, without opposition, and defended Mr. ASHE before he has been attacked. Few men in the district have gone farther for Mr. ASHE than we have, and we are happy to say that our friendly feelings and mutual confidence in the soundness of each other's principles has never been disturbed. But let this and some other things pass for the present. Time proves all things. We know ourselves, and we know our opponents.

We find going the rounds of the press a long letter of KOSSUTH's, to our Charge at Constantinople.—We extract that part having reference to our foreign policy. It may be true to a considerable extent. It does seem reasonable, that to all positions there are attached certain responsibilities, from which those holding them cannot escape, and perhaps the possession of power entails a moral necessity for its actual exercise in succoring the distressed.

DICKINSON's (of N. Y.) letter is just what might have been expected from his open and manly nature. It was written in reply to an invitation to attend a democration celebration at Philadelphia, on the 4th.

The Deep River Company is flourishing and going ahead. See proceedings. The Raleigh and Gaston Road will be gotten up. They still are $100.000 short.

The Eclipse of the Sun came off according to the announcement of the astronomers, on Monday morning last, about breakfast time, which may account for the fact that very few saw it. We have seen but one man who witnessed the phenomenon, and he most irreverently called it "a poor affair, not worth the trouble of looking at." It was very partial in these latitudes, appearing only like a small depression on one side of the Sun, resembling a piece broken out of the lip of a saucer.

New Hanover Institute.

One of the circulars of this Institute, which is under the charge of Madame Clement, as Principal, has been laid upon our table. From it we learn that the school has been established in this place for two years, for the last of which the list of scholars numbered 79. In the language of the circular, the Institution is principally designed to furnish a home for orphans and young children; the latter of whom are almost always neglected and often injured in large boarding schools.

Madame Clement has had a very long experience, and enjoys throughout N. Carolina, a deservedly high reputation as an instructress of youth. Her references are among our best citizens, many of whom have had children under her charge, and all have expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress made. We hope that the fullest success may crown the efforts of Madame C., in the establishment of a female school in this place.

☞ A duel was fought on the 24th ult., at the Salada Gap, in South Carolina, between MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., one of the editors of the Asheville News, and Col JOHN BAXTER, of Hendersonville. ERWIN's ball struck BAXTER's right hand, entering at the knuckle of the middle finger, where it is inserted on the hand, ranging up the palm, and coming

The Island States.

We publish in full the Cuban Declaration of Independence. It is a calm, well-reasoned and well-written document, and is evidently the production of cool, clear headed men, who know what they are about. There is no bragadocio about it. Lopez had no hand in *that*. Already has a blow been struck by the Cuban people, and already has the standard of Independence gathered around it from one to two thousand people. If they can only maintain themselves for a short time, success will be certain. American assistance cannot be prevented. Defections among the Spanish troops are inevitable. Cuba will be independent of the Spanish Crown, and with Cuba will go Porto Rico, next to Cuba the most valuable of the West Indian Islands; and through time also Jamaica, although at a considerable interval. These would from the necessity of the case, soon become States of the Union; and depend upon it, that these Island States would be among the richest, and most valuable members of our Confederacy. With the gold of California, and the tropical products of the West Indies, we would have everything that the heart of man could desire. And occasionally we might amuse ourselves by thrashing the negroes in Hayti into good manners, and after a while, elevate them to the position of slaves. The Island might then become valuable, and with a good population of masters, form a valuable accession. These things look like dreamy speculations, yet they are founded upon the progress of events, and are more certain of realization than half of the prognostications of politicians about every day matters. What a West India trade Wilmington would have then! She would enlarge her borders, and multiply her stores, and the Journal would be published three times a day, and the Publishers would wax rich, and the Editor could afford to have his three-legged chair mended, and all that sort of thing. Just think of the new States of Cuba and Porto Rico, Jamaica, and after a proper thrashing process, St. Domingo. There's enough political capital to elect four Presidents and a militia Captain.

How Is It?

The position of CALVIN GRAVES, Esq., of Caswell, puzzles us not a little; and we think that that gentleman owes it to himself, and to the democratic party, to give some explanations. For the last few weeks the whig papers of his district, the 5th, have been using his name in opposition to the Hon. A. W. VENABLE, the regular democratic candidate in that district; and as yet we have found no authorized refusal from Mr. GRAVES to allow his name so to be used. On the contrary, we find that the Hillsboro' Recorder, fed., of the 23d, asserts that it is with Mr. GRAVES' consent. That paper says: "We have been informed by one in whom we place implicit confidence, that in a recent conversation with a friend at Greensboro', Mr. GRAVES said that he would serve if elected." Now, we have no notion that Mr. GRAVES will be elected;—we think that Mr. VENABLE can triumph over any and all opposition. But if Mr. GRAVES be a democrat, why does he allow his name to be used by the whig party of the district in opposition to a man of the democratic party? If he be really opposed to Mr. VENABLE, why does he not come out openly and above board, and avow the grounds of his opposition? If he be not opposed to Mr. VENABLE, why does he not give him an honest support, and disavow the use which the whigs have made of his—Mr. GRAVES'—name? We are not a bitter partizan, but we like things done openly and fairly in the face of day; and we dislike anything that looks like secret coalitions, or underhanded manœuvres.

"THE CHILD."—Dr. SCHONWALD, of this town, has laid on our table a book of 250 pages, entitled "The Child, a Treatise on the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Diseases of Children, according to the Simple Laws of Nature, without Medicaments; and upon the birth, nursing, attendance and education of children, as well as the most frequent diseases from their very infancy to the period of puberty, illustrated for the mass, by a description of numerous cases gathered during a practice of 22 years. By J. T. SCHONWALD, M. D."

It is a very neatly printed work, and its title we have no doubt fully indicates its general scope. Its recommendations seem, so far as we can judge, to be based upon good sense, and to be worthy of consideration. Its directions are couched in plain language, so as to be easily understood; and it will, no doubt, form a valuableg uide and assistant to parents.

THE VANDERBILT.—The favorite steamer *Vanderbilt*, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail-Road Company, resumed her place upon the line on Wednesday, after having been off for twelve or thirteen months, during which time she has been completely rebuilt and refitted. She makes a very neat appearance, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new boat. Several new improvements have also been added to her engine, which has been rendered more efficient by the substitution of a new boiler for the old one. She is not painted uniform with the other boats of the line, but we learn that she will be at the next renewal of her coat.—The boats of the line are now in very fine order, and calculated to do efficient service until their use can be dispensed with, by the completion of the Manchester Railroad. She is under the command of Capt. SMITH.

☞ We have been requested to give a passing notice to a young man calling himself Raymon Durio, First Lieut. in the Spanish Navy, who made his appearance here as interpreter to the Spanish Agent, who is here purchasing timber for the Spanish government. We understand that he bought goods to the amount of $40, at the store of S. & D. Teller—a new and very fine travelling trunk at Scott & Baldwin's and some other things at different places, besides borrowing money from sundry persons. He left suddenly on Sunday morning, in the boat for Charleston, having unfortunately forgotten to settle for the goods or to return the money borrowed. He did, however, take the new trunk, as well as all the articles he had obtained, and also some things belonging to his room mate. He is about 23 or 24 years of age, small and dark complexioned.

THE BLOOMER.—On Wednesday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a rather excited crowd was assembled at the corner of Front and Market streets, and at sundry other corners, being gathered together by the announcement that a lady had made her appearance in the new costume; and in a few minutes we enjoyed the pleasure of seeing a real live Bloomer.

We cannot say that we admire the costume. Nor do we think that in its arrangement, the lady did justice either to herself or to it. It had not the most remote appearance of indelicacy; but it was not pretty, at least not our taste. So far as we can judge, it consisted of a gypsey bonnet, a long dress cut short a little below the knee, the dress being composed of striped silk, of a leaden or slate color, with white satin trowsers, made very full, and light colored gaiter boots. The lady was attended by a gentleman, and accompanied by another lady in the usual garb of the sex. The style is no doubt susceptible of improvement, but the first attempt here was a most decided failure.

RENCONTRE BETWEEN QUITMAN AND FOOTE.—NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—A personal rencontre occurred between Gen. Quitman and Senator Foote at Sledgeville, Miss., a few days since, but neither were seriously injured.

☞ The result of the State election last year satisfied us that the State of North Carolina was then democratic, and had been so for some time before.—The revolution of opinion in favor of the distinctive tenets of the democratic party, has since been progressing and gaining ground. Such being the fact, a Congressional delegation, composed of three democrats to six whigs would be such a manifest misrepresentation of the popular will, as we hope our friends will not permit to occur. Let us have ASHE, RUFFIN, DANIEL, VENABLE and CALDWELL in the next House.

COTTON CROP IN FLORIDA.—Several gentlemen just on from Florida, informs us that Caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers, in different counties of the State, and threaten almost entire destruction to the Cotton crop. Previous to their appearance the prospect was very encouraging but now the most gloomy apprehensions are enter-

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Additional Particulars of the Insurrection at Puerto Principe.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

The schooner Pauline, Capt. Townsend, arrived at New York on Sunday last, from Neuvitas, Cuba, whence she sailed on the 17th inst. She brings intelligence of the highest interest, confirmatory of that received a few days ago from Puerto Principe, by the Cherokee and Isabel from Havana. The following extracts are from the New York papers of Monday last:

Advices have been received by the Pauline from the Cuban revolutionists in Puerto Principe, by their friends in this city, and we are indebted to several Cuban gentlemen of respectability for additional particulars of the insurrection or revolution, and also for a copy of the manifesto, or declaration of independence, of the people of Principe, which we publish below. These advices are probably the most authentic of any yet received.

The official account of the insurrection at Puerte Principe related only to a small skirmish on the 3d of July, in which Joaquin de Aguero y Sanches was taken prisoner, and a few arms captured by the Spanish troops. The news by this arrival is to the 14th of July from Puerto Principe, being eleven days later than the last accounts from that place.

The *pronunciamento* for independence was made on the 4th of July, on which day the first real battle may be said to have taken place. The government troops previously sent out to make prisoners of any revolutionists, came up with the guerilla party of Joaquin y Aguero, at the foot of the Cascorro mountains, and about four or five miles from the village of that name. The Cubans numbered 200 men and the Spaniards 300 men, consisting of 100 lancers and 200 infantry. After a sharp engagement the Spaniards fled, their captain being killed and twenty others, together with eighteen wounded. The Cubans had only two or three wounded and none killed. Twelve of the Spanish soldiers came over to the Cuban side.—This battle inspired very great confidence among the people, and immediately the numbers of the insurgents increased rapidly. At the last accounts their numbers were in all as high as 1,000 men.—These were divided up into five guerilla parties of 200 each, under the command of Joaquin Aguero y Aguero, Francisco Aguero y Estrada, and Ubaldo Arteaga Pina. These parties are stationed around in the strongholds, in the vicinity of Cascorro and Principe, drilling and augmenting their numbers.

After the battle of the 4th, the Spanish troops hurried back to Principe, 17 leagues from Cascorro. When the news of the defeat reached Principe, there was a great excitement among the people, and nothing but the large number of soilders prevented a general rising and massacre among the troops. The garrison is over 4,000; but notwithstanding this large number, General Lemery did not deem it prudent to withdraw a single man, to go out in pursuit of the Cubans, for fear of a rising, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements from Havana, having sent for 2,000 men. Thus, while Gen. Lemery was at Principe, the Cubans were gathering numbers and strength. It will be recollected that our advices by the Cherokee stated that troops had sailed from Havana for Principe, which is 450 miles distant.

At the last accounts from Principe many of the Cubans had left the place to join the guerillas. From the town of Bayamo a party of 200 men had gone up; from Villa Clara 100, and numbers from Neuvitas and all the vicinity of Principe. As fast as the news spread, the people sent off parties to the mountains, so that the numbers of the insurgents will have become very formidable before the Spanish troops can be brought against them; but the Cubans are poorly armed and labor under many disadvantages.

Aguero Sanches was confined in prison at Principe. He is the son of one of the most influential men in the place. It is supposed he will be shot.

Annexed is the declaration of Independence, which was printed in the mountains:

To the Inhabitants of the Island of Cuba.

Manifesto and Proclamation of their Independence, by the Liberating Society of Puerto Principe. (La Sociadad Libertadora de P. P.)

Human reason revolts against the idea that the social and political condition of a people can be indefinitely prolonged, in which man—stripped of all rights and guarantees, with no security of persons or property, no enjoyment in the present, no hope in the future—lives only by the will, and under the conditions imposed by the pleasure of his tyrants, where a vile calumny, a prisoner's denunciation, a despot's suspicion, a word caught up by surprise in the sanctuary of home, or from the violated privacy of a letter, furnishes ample grounds for tearing a man from his hearth, and casting him forth to die of destitution or despair in a foreign soil if he escapes being subjected to the insulting forms of a barbarous and arbitrary tribunal, where his persecutors are themselves the judges who condemn him, and where, instead of their proving his offence, he is required to prove his innocence.

A situation so violent as this, Cuba has now been for many years enduring; and far from any promise of remedy appearing, every day adds new proof that the policy of the mother-country, and the ferocity of her rulers, will grant neither truce nor rest till she is reduced to the condition of an immense prison, where every Cuban will be watched by a guard, and will have to pay that guard for watching him.—In vain have this people exhibited a mildness, a prudence, and even a submission and loyalty, which have been proverbial.

When the iniquity of the government has not been able to find any ostensible grounds for persecution, it has had recourse to cowardly arts and snares to tempt its victims into some offence. Thus were various individuals of Matanzas entrapped into an ambuscade of the soldiery, by the pretext of selling them some arms, under circumstances which made them believe those arms were necessary for self-defence, against threatened attacks from the Peninsulars. Thus have sergeants, and even officers, been seen to mingle among the country people, and pass themselves off as enemies of the government, for the purpose of betraying them into avowals of their sentiments, to the ruin of many persons so informed against, as well as to the disgrace of military honor on the part of those who have lent themselves to so villainous a service.

If the sons of Cuba, moved by the dread of greater evils, have ever determined to employ legitimate means of imposing some law, or some restraint, upon the unbridled excesses of their rulers, these latter have always found the way to distort such acts into attempts at rebellion.

For having dared to give utterance to principles and opinions, which, to other nations constitute the foundation of their moral progress and glory, the Cubans most distinguished for their virtues and talents have found themselves wanderers and exiles. For the offence of having exhibited their opposition to the unlawful and perilous slave trade, from which the avarice of General O'Donnell promised itself so rich a harvest of lucre, the latter satiated his resentment with the monstrous vengeance of involving them in a charge of conspiracy with the free colored people and the slaves of the estates; endeavoring, as the last outrage that an immoral government could offer to law, to reason, or to nature, to prove the object of that conspiracy, in which they implicated whites of the most eminent virtue, knowledge, and patriotism to have been no other than the "destruction of their own race."

All the laws of society and nature trampled under foot—all races and conditions confounded together—the island of Cuba then presented to the civilized world a spectacle worthy of the rejoicings of hell. The wretched slaves saw their flesh torn from them under the lash, and bespattered with blood the faces of their executioners, who did not cease exacting from their tortures denunciations against accomplices. Others were shot in platoons, without form of trial, and without even coming to understand the pretext under which they were massacred.

The free colored people, after having been first lacerated by the lash, were then hurried to the scaffold, and those only escaped with life who had gold enough to appease the fury of their executioners. And nevertheless, when the government or its followers, has come to fear some rising of the Cubans, their first threat has been that of arming the colored people against them for their extermination. We abstain for very shame from repeating the senseless pretences to which they have had recourse to terrify the timid.—Wretches! how have they been able to imagine that the victims of their fury, with whom the whites of Cuba have shared in common the horrors of misery and persecution, will turn against their own friends at the call of the very tyrant who has torn them in pieces? If the free colored people, who know their interest as well as the whites, take any part in the movement of Cuba, it certainly will not be to the injury of the mother who shelters them in her bosom, nor of those other sons of hers who have never made them feel the difference of their race and condition, and who, far from plundering them, have taken pride in being their defenders, and in meriting the title of their benefactors.

The world would refuse to believe the history of the horrid crimes which have been perpetrated in Cuba, and would reasonably consider that if there had been monsters to commit it, it is inconceivable that there could so long have been men to endure them. But if there are few able to penetrate to the truth of particular facts, through all the means employed by the government to obscure and distort them, no one will resist the evidence of public and official facts.

Publicly, and with arms in his hands, did Gen. Tacon despoil Cuba of the Constitution of Spain, proclaimed by all the powers of the monarchy, and sent to be sworn to in Cuba, as the fundamental law of the whole kingdom.

Publicly, and by legislative act, was Cuba declared to be deprived of all the rights enjoyed by all Spanirds, and conceded by nature and the laws of nations the least advanced in civilization.

Publicly are the unlimited powers, of every description, granted to the Captain Generals of Cuba, who can refuse to these whom they condemn even right of a trial, and the privilege of being sentenced by a tribunal.

Pulic and permanent in the Island of Cuba are those courts martial which the laws permit only in extraordinary cases of war, for offences against the State.

Publicly has the Spanish press hurled against Cuba the threat of converting the Island into ruin and ashes by liberating the slaves, and unchaining against her the hordes of barbarian Africans.

Public are the impediments and difficulties imposed upon every individual to restrain him from moving from place to place, and from exercising any branch of industry—no one being safe from arrest and fine, for some deficiency of authority or license, at every step he may take.

Public are the taxes which have wasted away the substance of the Island and the projects of other new ones, which threaten to abolish all the products of its riches—nothing being left for its people but the toils to produce them.

Public are the petty exactions and plunderings, at every turn, inflicted in the most unblushing manner, in addition to the general imposition by the subaltern mandarins of authority in their respective localities.

Finally, the government has publicly and officially declared—and the journals in its pay have labored to sustain the declaration with foul commentary—"that the inhabitants of Cuba have no organ nor right of action, even for the purpose of directing an humble prayer to the feet of the Sovereign." The fact that the corporation of Puerto Principe, with the authorization of the Governor, who presided over it, addressed to the Queen a memorial to the effect that the royal court (audience) shall not be suppressed in that district gave rise to the removal of the members of the corporation from office, and to the unheard-of arbitrariness of that declaration, in which to increase the outrage, it added that the government is not bound in its proceedings to consult the opinions and interest of the country.

Outrages so great and so frequent, reasons so many and so strong, suffice not merely to justify, but to sanctify, in the [illegible] world the cause of the independence of Cuba, and any effort of her people, by their own exertions, or with friendly aid from abroad, to put an end to the evils they suffer, and secure the rights with which God and nature have invested man.

Who will in Cuba oppose this indefeasible instinct, this imperative necessity of defending our property, and of seeking in the institutions of a just, free and regulated government, that welfare and security which are the conditions on which alone civilized society can exist?

The Peninsulars (natives of Spain) perhaps, who have come to Cuba to marry our daughters, who have here their children, their affections and their property, will they disregard the laws of nature to range themselves on the side of a government which oppresses them as it oppresses us, and which will neither thank them for the service, nor be able, with all their help, to prevent the triumph of the independence of Cuba?

Are not they as intimately bound up with the happiness and interest of Cuba as those blood natives of her soil, who will never be able to deny the name of their fathers, and who, in rising up to-day against the despotism of the government, would wish to count upon their co-operation as the best guaranty of their new social organization, and the strongest proof of the justies of their cause?

Have they not fought in the Peninsula itself, for their national independence, for the support of the same principles for which we, the sons of Cuba proclaim, and which, being for the same for men in all countries, cannot be admitted in one and rejected in another without doing treason to nature and to the light of reason, from which they spring?

No, no—it cannot be that they should carry submissiveness to the point of preferring their own ruin, and the spilling of the blood of their sons and brothers, to the triumph of the holiest cause ever embraced by man—a cause which aims to promote their own happiness, and to protect their rights and properties. The Peninsulars who adorn and enrich our soil, and to whom the title of labor gives as high a right as our own to its preservation, know very well that the sons of Cuba regard them with personal affection—have never failed to recognise the interest and reciprocal wants which unite the two—nor have ever held them responsible for the perverseness of the few, and for the iniquities of a government whose internal policy alone has labored to separate them, on the tyrant's familiar maxim—to divide and conquer.

We, who proceed in good faith, and with the noble ambition of earning the applause of the world for the justice of our acts—we surely cannot aim at the destruction of our brothers, nor at the usurpation of their properties; and far from meriting that vile calumny which the government will endeavor to fasten upon us, we do not hesitate to swear, in the sight of God and of man, that nothing would better accord with the wishes of our hearts, or with the glory and happiness of our country, than the co-operation of the Peninsulars in the sacred work of liberation. United with them, we could realise that idea of entire independence which is a pleasing one to their own minds; but if they present themselves in our way as enemies, we shall not be able to answer for the security of their persons and properties, nor, when adventuring all for the main object of the liberty of Cuba, shall we be able to renounce any means of effecting it.

But if we have all these reasons to expect that the Peninsulars, who are in no wise dependent on the government, and who are so bound up with the fate of Cuba, will at least remain neutral, it will not be supposed that we can promise ourselves the same conduct on the part of the army, the individuals composing which, without ties or affections, know no other law nor consideration than the will of their commander. We pity the lot of these unfortunate men, subject to a tyranny as hard as our own, who, torn from their homes in the flower of their youth, have been brought to Cuba to oppress us, on condition of themselves renouncing the dignity of men and all the enjoyments and hopes of life. If they shall appreciate the difference between a free and happy citizen and a dependent and hireling soldier, and choose to accept the benefits of liberty and prosperity, which we tender them, we will admit them into our ranks as brethren. But if they shall disregard the dictates of reason and of their own interests, and allow themselves to be controlled by the insidious representations of their tyrants, so as to regard it as their duty to oppose themselves to us on the field of battle as enemies, we will then accept the combat, alike without hate and without fear, and always willing, whenever they may lay down their arms, to welcome them to our embrace.

To employ the language of moderation and justice—to seek for means of peace and conciliation—to invoke the sentiments of love and brotherhood—befits a cultivated and Christian people, which finds itself forced to the violent recourse of arms, not for the purpose of attacking the social order and the lives of fellow beings, but to recover the condition and the rights of man, usurped from them by an unjust and tyrannical power. But let not the expression of our progress and wishes encourage in our opponents the idea that we are ignorant of our resources, or distrustful of our strength. All the means united, at the disposal of the Peninsulars in Cuba against us, could only make the struggle more protracted and disastrous; but the issue in our favor could not be any the less sure and decisive.

In the ranks of independence we have to count all the free sons of Cuba, whatever may be the color of their race—the brave nations of South America, who inhabit our soil, and who have already made trial of the strength and conduct of our tyrants—the sturdy islanders of the Canaries, who love Cuba as their country, and who have already had an Hernandez and a Montes de Oca, to seal with the proof of martyrdom, the heroic decision of their compatriots for our cause.

The ranks of the government would find themselves constantly thinned by desertion, by the climate, by death, which from all quarters would spring up among them in a thousand forms. Cut short of means to pay and maintain their army, dependent on recruits from Spain to fill up their vacancies, without an inch of friendly ground on which to plant their foot, or an individual on whom to rely with security, war in the field would be for them one of extermination; while if they shut themselves within the defences of their fortresses, hunger and want would soon compel them to abandon them, if they were not carried by force of arms.—The example of the whole continent of Spanish America, under circumstances more favorable for them, when they had Cuba as their arsenal, the benefit of her coffers, and native aid in those countries themselves, ought to serve them as a lesson not to undertake an exterminating and fratricidal struggle, which could not fail to be attended with the same or worse results.

We, on the other hand, besides our own resources, have, in the neighboring States of the Union, and in all the republics of America, the encampments of our troops, the depots of our supplies, and the arsenals of our arms. All the sons of this vast New World, whose bosom shelters the Island of Cuba, and who have had, like us, to shake off by force the yoke of tyranny, will enthusiastically applaud our resolve, will fly by hundreds to place themselves beneath the flag of liberty in our ranks, and their trained and experienced valor will aid us in annihilating, once and for always, the last badge of ignominy that still disgraces the free and independent soil of America.

If we have hitherto hoped, with patience and resignation, that justice and their own interests would change the minds of our tyrants; if we have trusted to external efforts to bring the mother country to a negotiation which should avoid the disasters of war, we are resolved to prove by deeds that inaction and that endurance have not been the result of impotence and cowardice. Let the government undeceive itself in regard to the power of its bayonets and the efficacy of all the means it has invented to oppress and watch us. In the face of its very authorities—in the sight of the spies at our side—on the day when we have resolved to demand back our rights, and by force to break our chains, nothing has prevented us from combining the plan of our revolution; and the cry of liberty and independence will rise from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point of Maisi.

We, then, as provisional representatives of the people of Cuba, and in exercise of the rights which God and nature have bestowed upon every freeman, to secure his welfare and establish himself under the form of government that suits him, do solemnly declare, taking God to witness the ends we propose, and invoking the favor of the people of America, who have preceded us with their example, that the Island of Cuba is, and, by the laws of nature ought to be, independent of Spain; and that henceforth the inhabitants of Cuba are free from all obedience or subjection to the Spanish government and the individuals composing it; owing submission only to the authority and direction of those who, while awaiting the action of the general suffrage of the people, are charged, or may provisionally charge themselves with the command and government of each locality, and of the military forces.

By virture of this declaration the free sons of Cuba, and the inhabitants of the island who, adhering to her cause, are authorized to take up arms, to unite into corps, to name officers and juntas of government for their organization and direction, and for the purpose of putting themselves in communication with the juntas constituted for the proclamation of the independence of Cuba, and which have given the initiative to this movement. Placed in the imposing attitude of making themselves respected, our compatriots will prefer all the means of pursuasion to those of force; they will protect the property of neutrals, whatever may be their origin; they will welcome the Peninsulars into their ranks as brothers, and will respect all property.

If, notwithstanding our purposes and fraternal intentions, the Spanish government should find partizans obstinately bent upon sustaining it, and we have to owe our liberty to the force of arms, sons of Cuba, let us prove to the republics of America, which are contemplating us, that we having been the last to follow their example does not make us unworthy of them, nor incapable of meriting our liberty and achieving our independence.

JOAQUIN DE AGUERO AGUERO,
FRANCISCO AGUERO ESTRADU,
UBALDO ARTEAGA PINA.

July 4th, 1851.

The United States Revenue and Present Means.

The revenue from customs for the year ending 30th June, 1851, was $48,068,448 46. For the year ending June 30, 1850, it was $39.239,855 93. This is exclusive of California and Oregon, which would make the revenue over $50.000,000. The National Intelligencer gives the following statements of the financial condition of three departments of the government at the commencement of the present fiscal year, (the first inst:)

The balance remaining, over and above expenditures, on the 1st inst., for the War Department	$4,070,873 52
Appropriation for the current year, from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852,	7,834,594 19
Resources of the Department	$11,905,467 71
Similar balance for the Navy Department	4,220,898 28
Appropriations for the current year	7,838,814 71
Resources,	$12.059,712 99
Similar balance for the Department of the interior	3,003,036 61
Appropriations for the current year	3,108,276 46
Resources,	$6,111,313 07

The balances of the civil and diplomatic branch of the present expenses of the government have not been struck. The appropriation for that service for the current year was $7.070.617 20.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess most winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives, and always select good husbands—a fact.

From the London Times, July 5th.

The Census of Ireland.

Were there any doubt as to the nature of the stimulus which has set the Irish population in full flow across the Atlantic, it would be removed by the place occupied by the several districts in the order of depopulation. The five most depopulated counties are the five counties of Connaught; six of the counties of Ulster occur in the ten least depopulated counties; and of the intermediate counties in the list, Munster will be found nearest Connaught, and Leinster nearest Ulster. The order of the list is very much that with which one's eyes have become painfully familiar in running over the lists of distressed districts, applications for relief, numbers of indoor paupers, and grants from the Rates-in-aid. Evidently the fear of pauperism is the immediate cause of this unexampled expatriation. Those who have thus suddenly cut the dearest ties and cast themselves headlong into an unknown world, have done so because they feared pauperism as a state they might come to themselves, as a continual drain upon their resources as an inextricable difficulty to the understanding, as a sore grievance to the feelings and an intolerable spectacle to the eye. The stream once set to America, it has rapidly increased the attraction, and been aided by the assistance of that bolder or more able portion that went out as the vanguard of this great emigration.

As men advance in life they feel in some degree alienated from the world they see, and naturalized in that which they hope for by the increasing number of those who have passed on before them. That fairly represents the state of Irish feeling at this moment, poised—if poised—between a native soil miserable and deserted, and a foreign shore prosperous and already peopled with relations and neighbors. It is true, indeed, that such is the love of country implanted in the hearts of all men, that hardly will it yield to the direct distress or the most glowing expectations. Great emigrations, however, prove that there is a positive momentum and an accumulation of force in these as in other social changes. Emigration commonly begins with repulsion, and ends with attraction. Hard necessity breaks the first tie, but when the anchor is once weighed and the vessel once under sail, new inducements discover themselves and facilities increase. Twenty years ago, or even ten years ago, it might have been pronounced impossible that in the space of ten years more than a million of persons, perhaps near a million and a half, would fly to America. It was scarcely possible at that time to imagine emigration—what it has since become—a national impulse and an universal act.

The bare facts of the case, as well as some sensible remarks which we published yesterday under the head of "The Irish Census," suggest some grave questions. To what extent will Irish emigration and Irish depopulation proceed? and how far is the example likely to be followed in this island? There is always a great deal to be said for the *status quo*, and the safest course is to predict no considerable change. But they who expect nothing out of the way are sometimes disappointed. Ten years ago a man would have been laughed at who should have ventured to foretell that before the expiration of that period a failure of the potato would reduce the population of Ireland to less than it was thirty years ago, and would send more than a million across the Atlantic. Less than ten years we remember to have seen it affirmed that nothing would ever induce an Irishman to enter a workhouse or apply for public relief. Facts, however, are sometimes more paradoxical than opinions, and we now find ourselves in the full tide of some of the most considerable facts with which history acquaints us. We may, then, venture to ask a question which would have sounded ridiculous ten years ago. How far will Ireland leave Ireland, and England follow after her? It is at least a question for the gravest consideration. A quarter of the Irish peasantry is already on the opposite shore of the Atlantic, and that quarter represents a much larger proportion of youth, strength, energy and skill. What is gone attracts; what remains repels. While the Americans have received a far greater number than any ever thought possible to be admitted, their own opportunities and enterprise have increased in a still more astonishing ratio. This decade, so marvelous in the annals of a marvellous people, has been as fertile in new territories, new States, new cities, new railroads, new canals, new lines of maritime, lake, and inland navigation, new manufactories, and new mines, as it has been in its increased population. Though the laborers are many, the harvest is still great. Is it probable that this prospect will soon lose its fascination in the eyes of the Irish peasantry? They know what they will find in the United States—what is there in their own country to detain them at home? Even the mortality and the casualties of an emigrant ship are trifling compared with those of a workhouse. They are incited and assisted by those who have gone before. Are there really no bounds to this emigration, or even a probability of its being confined to its present amount? Civil war between the States of the Union, or a dreadful epidemic, might check the emigration, but that would be only for a time. On the whole, we hold it safe to reckon on Ireland being still further depopulated, and the United States still further peopled from that island.

But why should not the population of Ireland be reduced, say, to four or five millions? Should that, indeed, come to pass, it must and will involve great changes in the social and political state, not only of Ireland, but of Great Britain also. It must greatly increase the value of labor, and the appreciation of the laborer throughout these isles. For a whole generation, man has been a drug in this country and population a nuisance. It has scarcely entered into the heads of economists that they would ever have to deal with a deficiency of labor. The inexhaustible Irish supply has kept down the price of English labor, whether in the field, the railway, the factory, the army, or the navy; whether at the sickle, the spade, the hod, or the desk. We believe that for fifty years at the least, labor, taking its quality into account, has been cheaper in this country than in any part of Europe; and that this cheapness of labor has contributed vastly to the improvement and power of the country, to the success of all mercantile pursuits, and to the enjoyment of those who have money to spend. The same cheapness has placed the laboring class most effectually under the hand of money and the heel of power.

But will there not be a change and a begining of changes when our great reservoirs of human labor begin to fall short; when every employer of the people, from the authorities at the Horse Guards and the Admiralty to the occupier of fifty acres or the possessor of half a dozen lace machines, begins to call in vain for more hands? Will it not be a day of change when, instead of two men being after one master, two masters will be after one man?—Perhaps it will be thought that at all events the condition of the laborer will be so much bettered that there will be no English emigration. Of that we are not sure. What keeps the English laborer at home is his profound ignorance, his want of versatility, and his habits of dependence. But these peculiarities will be much affected by any social changes that shall make the laborer more actually independent than he now is; and we can conceive a great demand for labor, skilled or unskilled, increasing emigration, instead of repressing it. Such changes will give the laborer the means, the combination, the self management, and perhaps, also, in the increasing quarrels between master and servant, the provocation necessary for trying a new country.

It all depended on what is called the market of labour, as soon as the population had fallen to a certain level, labor would command such a price as would overpower all inducements to emigration.—But besides the market of labor, there are some things not quite so self-adjusting, though quite as important to the interests of labor. The institutions of the country are adapted to the actual condition of the laborer, to the actual rate of his wages, the actual sphere of his expectations, the actual calibre of his intelligence, to his actual education, sympathies, and manners. But these institutions, the work of ages, are not easily adjusted to a rapid change.—Should the laborers of this country find that they were masters, and that the rate of wages depended no longer on the decision of the market table, and should the same discovery be made even quicker in our manufacturing towns, who does not see that a new element would be introduced not only in our industrial, but also in our political calculations?

The Parliamentary, the judicial, and the ecclesiastical systems of the country might feel the unwonted presence of rude and newly conscious energies below the present smooth surface of things.—Already we behold a vast assimilation and mixing of peoples. The last ten years have done more to bring man and man together and to destroy the political as well as the geographical barriers, between Englishman, American, Frenchman, and German than any previous century in the history of the world.—Such changes as these cannot fail to disengage the rising generation more from the ties of custom and place, and enable them to fight their way better in the battle of the world. When our masses are no longer either insulated by want of communication, or encumbered by their own numbers, how will they preserve that humility which is as convenient to their employers as it is comfortable to themselves? This is the time to consider these questions, for if the working population of these islands is to acquire greater actual power, it is high time they should be prepared, and the house put in order, for so great and perilous a change.

Great Letter from D. S. Dickinson.

BINGHAMPTON, June 30th, 1851.

Gentlemen—Your k

...eeting, of the Stockholders of the Cape ...and Deep River Navigation Company.

...ant to previous notice, the Annual Meeting ...Stockholders of the C. F. & D. R. Nav. Co., ...held in Pittsboro', on Thursday the 17th inst. ...ganization was organized by the appointment ...Col. J. DeRosset, jr., of Wilmington, President, ...Messrs. N. A. Steadman, and J. J. Jackson.

...ion, it was:

...ved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the ...to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of ...represented, legally, to constitute a Meeting, and that ...mittee be instructed to ascertain and report, what ...Stock was necessary to constitute such sufficiency, ...what amount, stockholders owning two shares and ...two shares may be represented, and further, what ...shares of one hundred dollars only was represent-

...F. J. Hill and J. H. Haughton, the Committ- ...said resolution, reported, that to constitute an ...eeting of the Stockholders, it was necessary that ...ld be a representation of stock to the amount of ...also, that the stockholders present were entitled ...e two shares entitling to one vote; and further, ...was a representation of stock in shares of $100 ...the amount of $6400, which report was concurred

...tion, it was:

...ved, That all persons owning one share of stock, ...entitled to a vote in this meeting.

...and elaborate reports were then submitted ...S. McClenahan, President, and Col. Wm. B. ...son, Chief Engineer of the Company, setting ...the present condition of the work, its future ...&c. Reports laid on the table for the ...

...Jackson, Treasurer of the Company, submit- ...report, setting forth the receipts and expendi- ...for the last year. Report laid on the table for ...present.

...Stedman, in behalf of the committee appoint- ...at last annual meeting, to audit the accounts ...Treasurer, submitted a report which was con- ...d in ...mation of B. I. Howze, Esq:

...ved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the ...whom shall be referred the reports of the President, ...and Treasurer, and that said Committee report to ...vention, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Messrs. ...wze, Henry Elliot, M. Q. Waddell, Elias Bryan ...R. K. Smith were appointed said Committee:— ...upon, on motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 ...

...ING SESSION.—Convention met according to ...ment. Messrs. F. J. Hill, Henry Elliott and ...addressed the Convention in impressive and ...ant terms, urging the immediate subscription of ...dance of the stock necessary to be subscribed ...dividuals, to make up the capital stock of the ...any. It was stated that a subscription of ...0 would at once render binding a conditional ...ription of $8,500, which would make up the ...l stock of the Company. The views of these ...men were listened to with profound attention ...ks of subscription were then opened, and $8,- ...were added to the subscription list.

...e Convention then adjourned until Friday ...ning, at 10 o'clock.

...DAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.—Convention met ...ording to adjournment.

...The proceedings of yesterday were read and ap- ...roved.

...J. Howze, Esq., on behalf of the Committee to ...m was referred the reports of the President, En- ...er and Treasurer, submitted a report which was ...urred in and ordered to be spread on the min- ...s of the Convention.

...F. J. Hill offered the following resolution, ...was unanimously adopted.

...ved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is ...ry and essential to the interest of the Company, that ...esident should visit and give his personal supervision ...work at every point on the river, at which it may be ...ssing at least once a month.

...e Convention then went into the election of of- ...rs of the next year, which resulted as follows,

...President—Dr. S. McClenahan.

...Directors—Messrs. John H. Haughton, Thos. ...and L. J. Haughton.

...John A. Hanks, the Representative for the ...n appointed Messrs. R. K. Smith, and Isaac ...Directors an the part of the State.

...Nutt, Esq., offered the following resolu- ...s to wit:

...ved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appoint- ...collect statistics and information in relation to the ex- ...of the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement to ...kin and Catawba Rivers, and report the result to ...general meeting of the Stockholders.

...Resolved, That said Committee consist of five to be ap- ...by the Chair.

...Said resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ...for them the Chair appointed the following Com- ...ee, to wit: H. Nutt, M. Q. Waddell, Dr. Mc- ...han, W. B. Thompson and J. H. Haughton.

...n motion:

...Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the ...to superintend the printing of the reports of the Presi- ...and Engineer, or such parts of the same as they may ...proper. N. A. Stedman, M. Q. Waddell and J. J. ...son, were appointed said Committee.

...Resolved, further, That a Committee of five be appointed ...by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare a system of ...laws for the Company, and report to the Stockholders at ...next annual meeting. Messrs. John A. Hanks, John ...Haughton, M. Q. Waddell, F. J. Hill and J. J. Jackson ...were appointed said Committee.

...On motion

...Resolved, That the next Annual Meeting of the Stockhol- ...ders be held in Haywood, on the third Thursday of July, ...and that the President be requested to have a Steam- ...boat in readiness, after the adjournment of the same, to take ...the Stockholders on an excursion on the river.

...The thanks of the Convention were, on motion, ...tendered to the President, for the dignified and high- ...ly satisfactory manner in which he had presided ...over the deliberations of the meeting.

...After which, on motion the Convention adjourned.

A. J. DeROSSET, Jr., *Pres't.*

N. A. STEDMAN, J. J. JACKSON, *Sec'ys.*

Important from Mexico.

Foreign Debt—Threats of England, France and Spain—The Garay Grant—Mr. Webster's Dis- patch, &c.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the schooner Albert Spedden, we have received Vera Cruz dates to the 8th, and from the city of Mexico up to the 1st inst.

The Foreign Ministers of England, France and Spain have made some strong representations to the Mexican Government on the subject of the payment of the Mexican debts, which they have respectively in charge. On the 1st of July, M. Pina y Cuevas, offering, in the Chamber of Deputies, a pro- position to authorize the Government to pay imme- diately such debts as have the sanction of diplomatic agreements, read a correspondence which he had had with the Foreign Ministers.

To show the urgency of the case, M. Murcedo, the Mexican Minister of State, repeated to the Chamber the language of Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, held in a recent conference with him.— "I said Mr. Doyle, "I do not give information to my government, by the next packet, that the Eng- lish creditors have been put into possession of the principal of the debt, it is likely that the British government will take decisive measures to obtain justice." The French and Spanish Ministers have also declared that if the English cabinet proceeds in that way, their respective governments would per- ceive the necessity of following the example. Re- ports on the subject were expected in a day or two from the committee on public credit, and on foreign relations.

There was a report in the city of Mexico, on the 1st instant, that Mr. Webster's reply to the announ- cement of the repeal of the Garay grant had been received. It was said to be a simple announcement, without discussion, that it would be a *casus belli* for the United States if the rights of American citizens in Tehuantepec were disregarded. The *Trait d' Union* doubts this, and says that the only note re- ceived by the Mexican Government from Mr. Web- ster relates, not to the annulment of the Garay grant, but to the refusal to ratify the treaty. This note, without putting a *casus belli*, is, according to the *Trait d' Union*, *as strong as possible*, and fore- shadows the attitude which the American Secretary will take when he learns of the annulling by a leg- islative vote, of the decree of President Salas, con- firming and extending Garay's grant.

The American party, under Major Barnard, who remained at Barrio, have made a protest, through the American Consul, against the orders they have received to stop work on the Isthmus.

THOS. BENTON'S NEW WORK.—The New York Mirror says Messrs. Appleton have concluded an arrangement with ex-Senator Benton for the publication of the political work on which he is now engaged in his retirement. It will form a single volume of about 800 pages octavo; and, although in the main a compilation of selections from the speeches of the author during the senatorial debates for the last thirty years, will, we understand, furnish a complete *resume* of the politi- cal history of the country during that time, and include a great variety of matters derived from the personal connex- ions of Col. Benton with the democratic administrations and political organizations of the same era, and the experience which he has derived from his public life. The title of the work will be, "Thirty Years in the Sen- ate of the United States."

The Gardiner Claim.

The New Orleans Crescent is pretty severe upon the commissioners for allowing the Gardiner claim. It goes into an examination of the circumstances, and argues that it was utterly impossible that Gar- diner could have become the owner of the immense mine, the disturbance of the operations in which constitute the chief basis of the claim. It say that Gen. Waddy Thompson, who was the counsel of Gardiner, who had "often used him through his ne- cessities in no very honorable services at $5 the job," knew the difficulty of his becoming the owner of such property, and well knew the *falcity* of the claim— and further it says that the Mexican Commissioner knew the claim to be fraudulent and baseless. As the claim has been recovered, it will be a hard mat- ter to get back the funds even if it is proved to be fraudulent. As it involves a very large sum, out of which several persons have taken a slice, there will be some hard swearing to keep the matter and the money just where it is. Without knowing any thing of the case, and without presuming to express any opinion about it, we may say that frauds and corrup- tions in public affairs are to be expected in a govern- ment as prosperous as ours is. As political blessings are showered upon a people the public vices increase, and public virtue declines. Opportunities for rogues and rascals in high places to plunder are multiplied, and they never fail to make them available.

Richmond Despatch.

The Gardiner Claim.—Fraudulency of other Mexi- can Claims.

A letter has been received in Washington, says a correspondent of the New York Express, by a gentle- man, bearing date San Francisco, June 14th, of which the following is an extract:

"I have examind the lists of awards, and not fin- ding my name among the fortunate I feel much disap- pointed, especially when we see some of our old acquaintances' names standing opposite to thousands and hundreds of thousands, who had scarcely a sha- dow of a claim.

"Yes, some *not even a shadow* of a claim, and I think I should know a little about the matter. That of $321,000 was a poor devil like his partner. *He had, as well as his partners, abandoned their mine be- fore the war—were not banished—nor the mine confis- cated.* It was worth nothing, as I had myself the ore assayed. Mr. Halsey, one of the shareholders, with Mr. G. A. Gardiner and who is *here*, tells me he has no idea where he raked up a claim. I could point you out others by the dozen of the *same kind*, and it appears to me that there has been great in- justice done *very, very, very* many."

"Something wrong, Mr. T.. somewhere. I will not say any thing of my own claim. You can judge of that. But there is Mr. B's claim—why has it not been granted, when no honest man dare say that it is not one of the most just claims on the 'docket,' and signed by a most respectable gentleman from Pennsylvannia. an M. D. by profession, who also worked a mine in Mexico, and was before the late board as a claimant for expulsion and consequent damages named."

The Baltimore Sun says that a copy of this letter has been shown to the President and it is supposed he will supœna the parties here.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin

The progress of our Race.

In the enjoyment of almost every physical comfort, as we Americans are, it is almost impossible to realize the day when the ordinary conveniences of life were unknown to our Brit- ish ancestors. Yet we do not have to go back far in order to find a period when bath was were almost unknown, when forks were a novelty, and when chimneys were used in the houses of the rich only. A curious book on this subject has lately appeared in London, entitled "The Domestic Architecture of England, from the Conquest to the End of the Thirteenth Century,' from which we learn how little civilized our fore- fathers were, notwithstanding their proximity to the conti- nent.

It appears from this work that it was not till the sixteenth century that chimneys came into ordinary use. Before that period, the fire was kindled against the wall, and the smoke, as in an Indian wigwam, allowed to escape through the roof. Only the mansions of the nobility and gentry had chimneys. The common people, meantime, lived in huts of wattles and mud, not at all superior in construction to the cabins of the beaver. Few even of the better sort of dwellings were built of brick—wood being the usual material employed; and it was not until the thirteenth century that the present kind of brick was brought into use even for manor-houses; & all this, too, at a time when magnificent palaces of marble were be- ing erected in Italy, at but a few days' journey from Great Britain.

In the in-door conveniences of life our forefathers were equally deficient. It was not until the thirteenth century that a conduit of water was first established in London: be- fore that period the precious fluid was hawked about by car- riers, as milk is in our own time. Earthenware plates first made their appearance in the same century, though they did not come into general use until long afterwards. Forks were rare, even in the palaces of kings, and to the lower orders were totally unknown: Edward the First, when he died, had but six among his effects—no very royal supply certainly.— The other dinner-service was equally meagre. Except the huge salt-cellar placed conspicuously on the board, there was little to be seen: a few wooden trenches in the houses of the poor, and a scanty display of gilded or silver dishes in the mansions of the rich, constituted the entire furniture of the table. Spoons were, it would seem, plenty, though they were of wood universally, unless among the wealthy. The meat was served by being brought in on a spit, when each guest cut off as much as he liked. The rooms were almost bare of furniture. There was generally a huge stone bench in the hall of the dwellings of the gentry; but the commonal- alty had no seats, except perhaps a settle in a chimney cor- ner. Rushes supplied the place of carpets, even in the man- sions of the great, as late as the reign of Elizabeth; while the peasantry were content with bare mud floors, and fre- quently undrained at that. Baths, instead of being an ordi- nary convenience, were a luxury confined to the few, and were unknown, even to English monarchs, till the reign of Edward the First.

It is instructive to recur to facts like these, for they exhi- bit in a foreible manner the improvements in material civili- zation. Our ancestors, five centuries ago, were, in all the ordinary comforts of life, but little advanced beyond the In- dians, as first discovered in this country. Their habits of life coarse, and their fields and houses undrained, no wonder they fell victims to pestilence, as history records, by millions. Fortunately we live in a better age. The poorest man now lives more comfortably than did the proudest baron in the days of which we speak. With material improvement goes moral progress, so that we are a better as well as healthier people. Let us still cultivate the physical melioration of our race, satisfied that in it lies the true advance of humanity, let visionary theorists say what they will.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—At the Green County (N. Y.) Ag- ricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadok Pratt, from which we take the following passage:

"And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns — Since I first engaged in farming it has been my lot to em- ploy over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor: an ar- my of thirty thousand men have I employed, and I have paid those men for their labor alone over two million five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it; used and worn out five hundred horses, and one thousand yoke of oxen; used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay, thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. I have tanned one million two hundred and fifty sides of leather. My usual dis- bursement is over five thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business here over ten millions. Every laborer received his money—yea, every man his penny—in peace; and to the credit of this community be it said that I never had a side of leather stolen, and never was chosen defendant in law on account of my business transactions during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful. Live with your neighbor, and not on him. Allow me, gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power and prosperity which surround you; and may succeeding generations do as much as you have done towards national wealth and indus- try, which are the safeguards of our independence."

GOOD IN EVERYTHING.—A writer in a London pa- per, of July, 1776, speaking of what he calls "the American standard, having a snake with thirteen rattles, and the fourteenth budding," thus expatiates upon the amiable qualities of the rattlesnake. Such a benevolent philasopher would find "good in every- thing:"

"The rattlesnake is properly the representative of America. as this animal is found in no other part of the world. The eye of this creature excels in bright- ness almost that of any other animal. She has no eyelids, and is therefore an emblem of vigilance.— She never begins an attack, and never surrenders; she is therefore an emblem of magnanimity and true courage. When injured, or in danger of being in- jured, she never wounds until she has given notice to her enemies of their danger. No other of her kind shows such generosity. When undisturbed, and in peace, she does not appear to be furnished with weapons of any kind. They are latent in the roof of her mouth, and even when extended for her defence appear to those who are not acquainted with her to be weak and contemptible; yet her wounds, however small, are decisive and fatal. She is solita- ry, and associates with her kind only when it is ne- cessary for their preservation. Her poison is at once the necessary means of digesting her food and cer- tain destruction to her enemies. The power of fas- cination attributed to her, by a generous construc- tion, resembles America. Those who look steadily upon her are delightened, and involuntarily advance towards her, and, having once approached, never leave her. She is frequently found with thirteen rattles, and they increase yearly. She is beautiful in youth, and her beauty increases with her age.— Her tongue is blue and forked as the lightning."

Boston Post.

General Scott's Native American Letter.

We have received several letters from our friends and sub- scribers, requesting us to procure for them copies of this doc- ument. We therefore republish it in order to comply with their wishes:

WASHINGTON, November 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th instant, written, as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred native Ameri- can republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone, esq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner, and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is the heaviest with me, leaving scarcely time for necessa- ry sleep and exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my country- men assign me or desire to give me a prominent po- sition before the public, I shall take time to metho- dize my views on the great question you have pro- posed. Those views had their origin in the stormy elections in the spring of 1836, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets the cry, "Down with the natives!" It was heard in almost every group of foreigners as the signal for rallying and outrage.— Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor at the Astor House. (November, 1840.) to draw up an address, designed to rally an Ameri- can party. The day after the election I set out for the South, and have never precisely known why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of General Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject. My mind in- clines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadel- phia, &c. &c, I should prefer assuming the designa- tion of American republicans, as in New York, or democratic Americans, as I would respectfully sug- gest. Brought up in the principles of the revolution —of Jefferson, Madison, &c., under whom in youth I commenced life—I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, simply a republican or whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens devoted to our country and its institutions—would not drive from us naturalized citizens who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see, by the Philadelphia National American, that religion is to be excluded as a party element. Staunch Protestant as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept entirely between each individual and God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion—as in families, churches, and other occasions of voluntary atten- dance, (after years of discretion,) or reciprocal con- sent.

Wishing success to the great work which you and other patriots have happily set on foot, I remain, with high respect, your fellow-citizen,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON REED, esq., and others. Philadelphia.

Kossuth's Views of our Foreign Policy.

Kossuth has written a long and eloquent letter addressed to the *Charge d' Affaires* of the United States at Constantinople, in which he speaks in very sad terms of his present situation, of the treacherous and cruel manner in which Turkey has dealt to- wards him, and of the desperate chances of his lib- eration. In referring to the intervention of the U. S. Government in his behalf, and of the policy di- recting its conduct towards foreign states, he utters this pregnant passage:

"I must frankly tell you that I have anticipated the failure of your negotiation. The Turkish Gov- ernment yields but to fear or to protection, and it must be fully aware that whatever may be the pow- er of the United States, Turkey has nothing to fear and no protection to hope from them: nothing, be- cause your Government, your legislative bodies, all your organs of publicity, are very anxious to pro- claim, every once again and again, that non-inter- vention in European matters is the first fundamen- tal principle of the political system of the United States. To be sure, wise were the men who estab- lished this principle, and wise were the men who followed it. It was a necessary one for the founda- tion as well as for the growth of the United States. Neither would it be convenient to me to investigate whether the dress which is so well suited to protect the childhood and to develope the youth will still prove suitable when the much promising youth had become a full grown man—nay, a mighty giant, as your country is. Time is going on, and every hour may bring its own convenience, as it brings its own necessity. May be that even your glorious country may soon be called to feel that every position has its necessity, has its conditions—has, I would almost say, its unavoidable fatality; the more, the greater the mightier that position is. 'God acts, not by special will, but by general laws,' said an English philosopher. May be that even your country will very soon be called to feel that it is determined (as surely it is) to uphold, nay, till to heighten the glorious position it already holds; it will scarcely be possible, should it even be convenient, not to put a weight into the balance, where the destinies of the old world and its civilization are to be weighed, it will scarcely be possible not to give anything more to the sufferings of nations than the noble senti- ments of sympathy to the struggling, the commis- seration to the fallen, an asylum to the persecuted, or, at the most, a generous offer, but which even a Turkish Minister may dare to decline."

KOSSUTH AND THE REFUGEES.—Several convoca- tions of the ministers have assembled at the Sub- lime Porte for the purpose of taking into considera- tion the refugee affair. Finally, it has been decided that the few remaining refugees here should be ex- pelled from the country. Their number is about 700. Yesterday they were invited to the police office and offered a free passage to the United States, with £5 allowance money. This measure has been much condemned, being attributed to the nefarious influ- ence of Russia.

Kossuth and his party have received authorization to prepare to quit their uncomfortable quarters at Kuteyhia by the first of September. A Government steamer will convey them as far as Malta, where they will be handed over to the British authorities. Their detention will have exceeded two years, and during the whole of that long term they have been liberally provided for by the Turkish Government.

A FUNNY CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The following most amusing story was recently told the editor of the Boston Post by a wag of a doctor belonging to Franklin county, Vt., who stated that the case of conscience really occurred in his own practice some years ago. The story runs as follows:

The wife of a Baptist deacon, (whom, for the pur- pose of the anecdote, we shall call Mr. Cushman,) dislocated her arm by a fall, and the doctor was sent for, and came with all convenient despatch, and put the matter "to rights." Presently, after the opera- tion was over, the lady was seized with a faint turn, and beckoned to her husband for assistance. The deacon was a man of slow motion, slow of speech, and rather slow in point of intellect. He was a strict "temperance man," and conscientious in this and everything else to the last degree. Being never quite sure that he was "right," he naturally feared to "go-ahead." In the present emergency, he went into the room where the doctor was sitting, and ad- dressed him in a slow and measured tone, as follows: "Dr. B., you are, doubtless, aware of the principles which Mrs. Cushman and myself profess in regard to the use of the intoxicating drinks in any form whatever. Now, doctor, I wish to put it to your conscience as a Christian physican, whether it would be in any manner culpable, in case Mrs. Cushman was afflicted with faintness, if I should so far deviate from our habitual rule as to *hold a bottle of camphor to Mrs. Cushman's nose?*" The doctor rushed into the lady's apartment and found his patient had not waited the issue of the deacon's casuistry, but had fairly "gone off" in a fainting fit. "The devil take your conscience!" said the doctor, half angry and half inclined to "go off" himself in a fit of laughter. "The devil take your doubts, sir—in a case like this one scruple of *camphor* is worth twenty scruples of conscience."

"Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?" Why, Josh, you sarpent, what do you mean?"

"As money's the root of evil if we had the tree could'nt we get the precious stuff!"

How very Hot it is!

Did you ever know such weather?
Seven bright burning days together;
Swelt'ring nights and broiling days,
Sultry moonbeams, sun's hot rays;
No one knows which way to turn him,
All things either melt or burn him;
Half the weight of all the nation
Is flying off in perspiration,
And every man and woman, too,
As languidly they look at you,
Exclaims with moist and mournful phiz,
"Dear me! how very hot is!"

Ladies all languid in muslin array,
Loll upon couches the live-long day,
Looking more lovely than we say—
Though, alas! they are rapidly melting away;
"Bring my an *ice!*" they languidly cry,
But alas and alack! it is all "in my eye"—
For before it reaches the top of the stairs
It's turned into water quite "unawares,"
While John with his salver, looks red and stares,
And the moist confectioner inwardly swears,
As he wipes with his apron is long, pale phiz,
"Oh—pooh! how infernally hot it is!"

Fat men waddle along the strand,
Wiping their foreheads—hat in hand;
Dogs hang out their tongues and pant,
And nobody gives 'em the water they want,
Until they go mad—you know, and then
They go about snapping at horses and men;
Costermongers slowly pass
With "*cauly-flower and sparrow-grass!*"
But these edibles green they cannot cry,
Their throats are so horribly hot and dry;
And you hear from each dusky phiz,
"Ah me! how desperate hot it is!"

Oh, what a treat 'twould be to wade
Chin deep in fresh iced lemonade!
Or to sit a deep marble bowl within
And champagne gurgling around your chin—
Hissing and sparkling around your nose,
Till you open your mouth and down it goes;
Gulp by gulp, and sup by sup,
Till you "catawampishly chaw it up."
Refreshing your heart and cooling your faces—
Burnt down as they have been with all sorts of sauces
Oh, the fellow who would thus lave his phiz,
Needn't care how warm the weather is!

A HINT TO BORROWERS.—A correspondent of the Boston Post relates the following anecdote of Robert G. Shaw, one of our merchant princess:

"We have an anecdote to tell about Mr. Shaw, which was never before in print, and which, we think, will amuse our mercantile readers, and not give offence to our venerable friend. We happened to be present when the occurrence took place. A gentleman met him in the street, and, upon a brief conversation asked him to loan him ten dollars, as he was short—not an uncommon thing for him at that time. It was many months ago. Mr. S. rais- ing his spectacles, replied—'Yes, sir, with pleasure, on one condition.' 'What is that, sir?' 'Why, that when we next meet, you will turn your face towards me, look pleasant, and not turn it away!' I lent Mr.— a small sum of money about a month ago, and ever since that time he has cut me, most decidedly. Meet him where I will, on State street, Commercial street, or in the Exchange, and he always turns his head away. When I lend a man money, and he is ow- ing me, I want him to look me full in the face, as though nothing had happened. And then I shall be willing to lend him again.' This is a veritable story."

Plank Plaining Machine.

The Albany Argus contains the following account, of a plaining machine now in operation in that city. All such improvements possess very great interest for our mechanical readers, and we invite their at- tention to the article annexed:

"A satisfactory idea of the invention can only be formed by seeing it at work. Though simple in its con- struction, and easily comprehended at a glance, it is difficult to convey a clear understanding of the *modus operandi* on paper. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to say that nothing heretofore invented approaches it, either in respect to the speed with which it does its work, or the accuracy of surface and finish which it gives to every thing and any thing which passes through it in the shape of a plank or board. A rough board placed within its vortex comes out as even and polished as a mirror, to the tune of 180 feet a minute: and this without driving the machine. Its maximum capacity is double, and even treble this speed, and the greater the power and the rapidity of the work- ing, the more perfect is its execution. We can well belive that it will turn out work at the rate of 200 and even 300 feet per minute, or as fast as it can be fed.

"In this respect it outstrips the famous Wood- worth invention, and promises to supersede it entire- ly. The maximum capacity of that machine, we are told, is 30 or 40 feet per minute. Such as are interested in the progress of improvement will see in this something new and strange, and well worth inspection and study. The inventor may be seen at Townsend's furnace at any time to exhibit the ca- pacity and power of his machine to all visiters."

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Almost 20 years ago a fatal duel took place in one of the French parishes between the district and parish judges. They fought with small swords, and both were mortally wounded. The family of the district judge were left with ex- tremely narrow means. The widow and her small children retired into the remote part of the parish, neglected by all, and struggling as she might for their support. In the course of time her children grew up. Her daughter was very pretty and intel- ligent, but was overlooked by the beaux on account of her poverty. One young man, however, had the good taste to seek her hand. They were engaged, but a sudden death separated them. A few months ago, an aged and distant relative died, leaving by will an immense estate to her poor and almost un- known kinswoman. At once her charms were dis- covered, and admirers thronged the house. Her friends were as unexpected as her fortune. She was put in possession of one of the most valuable planta- tions in the State, and her hospitable house was fair- ly besieged by an army of gallant lovers. But, un- fortunately, the nearer heirs have discovered a flaw in the will, as they think, and have instituted suit to deprive her of the fortune. If her lovers came by surprise, they departed as hastily, and these summer friends now keep a prudent distance, until the odi- ous litigation is decided.—*N. O. Picayune.*

AWFUL.—"Henry, does thou love me dearest?"

"Ask the stars if they love to twinkle, or the flow- ers to smell. Love you! Aye, as the birds to war- ble, or the breeze to fly—why ask the flower of my heart?"

"Because my soul is grieved. Care has overcast the joy which once spread a sunshine o'er thy face; anguish sits on thy brow—and yet your Helen Ann knows not the cause. Tell me, my aching heart, why droops my soul—*has mutton riz?*"

"No, my Helena Ann—thank the Gods no; but my credit's full. Cleaver, from this day forth sells meat for cash."

Helena screeches, faints and falls into her husband's arms, who in the anguish of the moment seizes a knife and stabs himself—*over the left shoulder.*

The following hit at the transcendental, unintel- ligible style of poetry was first published under the head of "Unsilence."

He put his finger on his lips,
The child, to pout;
Him then the father whips
Upon his little hips,
Which makes him squall right out.

Epitaphs.

Here lies buried beneath these stones
The beard, the flesh, and the bones
Of the Parish Clerk—Old David Jones.

Here lies I at the chancel door,
Here I lies because I's poor;
The further in, the more to pay,
But here lies I as warm as they.

My wife is dead and here she lies,
Nobody laughs, nor nobody cries;
Where she is gone or how she fares
Nobody knows nor nobody cares.

Here lies the body of William Dent,
Death turned up his heels, and away he went.

Him shall never come again to we,
But we shall surely one day go to he.

Too much blood a vein did bust,
And stretched Tom Tucker down in the dust.

Here lies the body of Betty Bowden,
Who would of lived longer but she could'nt,
Sorrow and grief made her decay,
Until her bad leg carried her away.

Here lies Dick and here lies he,
Hallelu—jar—Hallelu—ge.

Here lies my wife, and heaven knows,
No less for mine than her repose.

☞ The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute awarded to *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* by Prof. Webster, when Chairman of their Committee on Chemicals, is now on exhibition at the American College in this city. It is set with the medalion awards of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; and also the Gold Medal of the Medical Institute at Naples. Surely this discovery has received the honors of the great, as well as the gratitude of the humble it cures.—*Phil. Sat. Cour.*

SCHOOL EXERCISES.—Q. Who was the first man?
A. The man who looked out for No. 1.
Q. Right. Who was the oldest man?
A. Old Parr, after him Old Grimes and Joice Heth!
Q. Correct. Who was the wisest man?
A. Robinson
Q. Which Robinson? Not Jack?
A. No. Robinson who went a digging gold with Phillips.
Q. True. Who went into the lion's den?
A. Herr Driesbach.
Q. Right. How many were fed by the loaves and fishes?
A. Fifteen, besides the cook and skipper.
Teacher. Very correct. Go to the head.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—A gentleman accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a part- ner, having to sign a baptismal register of one of his children, entered as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.

The following is aunt Betsy's description of her milkman:—

"He is the meanest man in the world!" she ex- claimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then he turns it over and skims the sides, and then he divides it into ten parts, carefully skimming each part."

A chap down East has invented a machine to make pumpkin pies. It is driven by the force of cir- cumstances.

Wholesale Prices Current.

BACON, per pound.			NAVAL STORES,		
Hams,	$ 12	a $ 12½	Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.		
Middlings,	11	a 11½	Yellow Dip,	0 00	a 2 15
Shoulders,	10	a 10½	*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a 2 50
Hog round,	11	a 11½	Hard,	0 00	a 0 00
Western,	8	a 10	Tar,	0 00	a 0 00
BEANS, per bush.			Pitch,	0 00	a 0 00
White,		a ..	Rosin, No. 1, 2	00	a 2 50
BEESWAX,			Do. No. 2,	0 00	a 0 00
Per pound,	18	a 22	Do. No. 3,	0 95	a 1 00
BUTTER,			Sp'ts Turp., per		
Per pound,	18	a 22	gallon,	00	a 26½
BEEF, per bbl.			Varnish, pr gal.	20	a 22
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00 00	OIL, per gallon.		
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00	Sperm,	1 00	a 1 50
BEEF CATTLE,			Linseed, N C.	75	a 1 00
Per 100 lbs.,	4 00	a 4 50	Neats Foot,	00	a 1 50
CORN,			PEAS, per bushel.		
Per bushel,	62½	a 00	Ground,	00	a 0 00
Meal, bush.,	00	a 77½	Black Eye,	00	a 00
COFFEE, per lb.			Cow,	92½	a 1 00
Rio,	10	a 10½	PORK, per barrel.		
St. Domingo,	9½	a 10	Mess,	16 75	a 17 00
Laguyra,	10½	a 11	Prime,	00 00	a 14 00
Cuba,	00	a 00	POTATOES.		
Java,	14	a 15	Irish, bush.	80	a 1 00
CANDLES, per lb.			Sweet, bush.,	90	a 1 00
Tallow,	12½	a 14	POULTRY.		
Sperm,	45	a 50	Chickens, live,	12½	a 20
Adamantine,	25	a 30	Do. dead,	00	a 00
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a 15	Turkeys, live,	00	a 00
FEATHERS,			Do. dead,	00	a 0 00
Per pound,	00	a 37½	RICE, per 100 lbs.		
FLOUR, per barrel.			Clean, cask,	3 50	a 0 00
Northern	5 00	a 7 75	Rough, bush.,	00	a 00
Baltimore,	5 00	a 6 00	SALT, per bushel.		
Fayetteville,	0 00	a 0 00	Alum,	00	a 25
HAY, per 100 lbs.			Liv'l sack,	80	a 1 60
North River,	00	a 00	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a 6
Eastern,	0 00	a 60	SHINGLES, per M.		
IRON, per lb.,	4¾	a 5½	Common,	2 25	a 2 50
LARD, per lb.			Contract,	5 00	a 5 50
No. Carolina,	12½	a 13	STEEL, per lb.	12	a 25
Western,		a 11	STAVES, per M.		
LIME, per barrel.			W. O. barrel,		
Thomastown,	00	a 0 00	rough,	00 00	a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per M.			Ash Head'g,	0 00	a 0 00
Floor. B'ds,	00 00	a 00 00	R. O. hhd.,		
Wide do.	0 00	a 0 00	dressed,	00 00	a 00 00
Scantling,		a 0 00	Do. rough,	00 00	a 00 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.			SUGAR, per pound.		
N. E. Rum,	33	a 34	New Orleans,	6	a 7½
Gin,	34	a 35	Porto Rico,	5½	a 7½
Whiskey, rec.	26	a 27	St. Croix,	0	a 0
Apple Brandy,	00	a 40	Loaf,	10¼	a 11
Peach do. none	a	00	TIMBER, per M.		
MOLASSES, per gall.			Shipping,	00 00	a 00 00
Cuba,	20	a 21	Mill, prime	9 25	a 10 00
New Orleans,	30	a 33	Do ord'y,	0 00	a 8 75
MACKEREL, per bbl.			Do. inf'r,	6 12½	a 6 25
No. 1,	0 00	a 00 00	TALLOW,		
No. 2,	0 00	a 00 00	Per pound,	7	a 8
No. 3,	0 00	a 0 00	WINES, per gallon.		
MULLETS,			Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Per barrel,	0 00	a 0 00	Port,	1 25	a 4 00
NAILS, per lb.,	3½	a 3¾	Malaga,	40	a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $ 30	
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	00	a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 60	
Cotton, per bale,	90	a 0 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6	
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90	
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6	
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a 7 00	
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a 30	
Spirits Turpentine,	do.	00	a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6	
Lumber, per M.,	4 50	a 5 00	
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0	
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	35	a 40	

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1851.

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Cuba.

We give in another column, the official account of the outbreak at Puerto Principe. It is plain that there has been an outbreak of some kind; and also, that the Spanish authorities wish to represent it as trifling as possible, in order to deter sympathisers from going over from the United States. It is very likely, however, that on the other hand, the importance of the affair has been exaggerated by the Creole agents, in order to encourage and excite such sympathisers. Perhaps a medium between the different accounts might be nearest the truth. A deep rooted and widespread disaffection unquestionably exists among the native Cubans; and a wish to throw off the Spanish yoke is general; but we have many serious fears for the result of any such attempt. If the Cubans, or any other people are to be free, themselves must strike the first blow, and demonstrate at least their worthiness of, and capability for, the enjoyment of liberty. The West India Creoles are passionate, and perhaps patriotic enough; but they want that indomitable perseverance characteristic of the American race: and until a larger proportion of the North American element can be infused into Cuban society, the success of any such atttempt as is now being made upon that Island, must be at least problematical; and even in case of success in throwing off the yoke of the existing government, we have no guarantee for the permanent establishment of a better, unless it be found in the institution of slavery, which is essentially conservative in its character.—The independence of Cuba, or at least its seperation from the crown of Spain, must occur sometime, and that at no distant period; and when it does occur, must inevitably mark a turning point in the history of the United States, to which its annexation is certain. If Cuba comes in at all, it must be as a slave State; and the agitation growing out of this matter, will subject the Union to a more severe test than it has yet experienced. If Cuba can come in as one of the *United States*, all may be well for years to come; if she cannot—if the free soil element succeed in keeping her out on account of her peculiar institutions,—there is little doubt that she will still come in as a member of a Southern Confederacy. How long this Cuban crisis may be postponed we cannot say; but we believe that it will be upon us much sooner than most people anticipate; and there are agencies at work which will force a solution before even the present elements of discord have ceased to operate. It would seem that, so far as this country is concerned, the progress of events will bring forward every disturbing element within the next ten years. Disguise it as we may, the people of the U. States are ambitious of territorial acquisition; and Cuba, the Sandwich Islands, and portions of the Sea coast of Mexico, will be knocking at our doors long before 1860. Of these, the greater portion, viz: Cuba and the Mexican coast range would form acquisitions to the South, and would be opposed by the North, or at least by the whole anti-slavery feeling of the North. If the opposition should succeed, we regard the seperation of the Southern States from the Northern as almost, if not totally inevitable;—especially as there would be so many inducements to the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and as that Confederacy would receive such important accessions of strength and influence from the annexation of Cuba and other territories on the Gulf of Mexico, which Gulf of Mexico is the Mediterranean of the New World, and destined, with its coasts and islands in the hands of our people, to give that people a pre-eminence in trade and wealth. If, on the other hand, Cuba can come in as she ought to, the Union will be saved, and a triumph be effected over fanaticism and sectionalism, greater than any which the history of the Republic affords. Cuba may, and we think will, induce the real crisis of the country. If that crisis pass off favorably, the Union may be safe for ages; if unfavorably, it cannot be worth a three year's purchase.

New York Politics.

New York used to be a Democratic State, and still is so upon the old issues, as, for instance, the bank, tariff, sub-treasury, internal improvements by the general government, etc., but ever since the reign of Free Soil notions in that State it has uniformly gone for the Whigs, on account of the greater affinity of that party for the new-fangled notions. We know, by bitter experience, that while the Democrats split upon this question, the Whigs went in a body, with SEWARD and FILLMORE as their exponents;—FILLMORE, the first President of the United States who ever, in an official communication or otherwise, *as President*, spoke of the institutions of one portion of the country as *an evil*. Does the *Fayetteville Observer* really wish to agitate the question of New York politics? Does *it* or any other Whig paper talk about any body of Democrats adjourning without passing resolutions? Does it so soon forget the slaughter-house Convention which nominated Gen. TAYLOR, and led to the reign of Galphinism and Gardnerism—fraud and imbecility? Does it not know that *that* Convention, although nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, passed no resolutions and laid down no platform, and yet it quotes and endorses an attack upon some members of a State Legislature, because, forsooth, they chose to go to their homes without passing resolutions upon national politics. See the Fayetteville *Observer* of 24th, copying from the Hartford *Courant*, and endorsing an attack upon the democratic members of the New York Legislature, because they published no address.

NO NOMINATIONS.—The Pennsylvania Native American Convention which assembled at Harrisburg last week, adjourned in confusion, without making any nominations for State officers. The leaders of this party are mostly Whigs, and it is said that their intention in preventing any distinctive nominations by the natives, was in order to get them to vote for JOHNSON, the Whig candidate for Governor.

Slaves owned by Christians.—By calculations based upon the U. S. Census and statistics of religious bodies, it is estimated that Methodists in the United States own 219,563 slaves; Presbyterians, (Old and New School,) 77,000; Baptists 115,000; Campbellites, 101,000; Episcopalions, 88,000; other Protestants, 50,000—making the sum of 650,663 slaves owned by ministers and members of Protestant Churches in the United Ssates.—*Exchange paper.*

As the number thus set down as being owned by "Christians" form a very small part of the whole number owned in the United States, we would like to know who possesses the rest. Are their proprietors Heathens, Mahomedens, Editors, or wild Irishmen; or what have they done to be denied the name of christians, even if they don't choose to join the church. By the way, are not Catholics christians?

For the Journal.

Education—No. 3.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

MR. EDITOR—It would almost seem useless in me to add anything farther to what I have already written on the subject of education, or attempt to prove the efficiency of Common School instruction as a part of that system. In this age, peculiarly distinguished as one of great progress in all the elements of physical, moral, and intellectual improvement, it would seem like underrating the intelligence of the people not to consider them fully capable to appreciate all the benefits and blessings resulting from a well-regulated and well-patronized system of Common Schools. Their influence has so continued to increase and spread, chasing away the clouds of mental superstition and darkness, that it would seem unreasonable to suppose that *any one* yet questioned their utility, or was yet hugging the belief that ignorance *is* bliss, and *it is* folly to be wise. Though it would seem unreasonable, it is nevertheless true, that the language of ignorance is yet heard abroad in the land, uttering complaints against the cause of education, and inducing the belief that its attainment only increases man's facilities for wronging or cheating his fellow-man. Talk to such men about educating their children, and the reply is, "I do not wish to qualify them more successfully to cheat their neighbor." Then, as *good* fathers, you are *more willing* for them to remain in ignorance, *to be cheated* by all who have been schooled, than you are to let them have *fair play* upon this great field of strife. Early acquainted with the existence of this prejudice, and impressed with the importance of providing means for its expulsion from the popular mind, the framers of our laws engrafted a provision in the constitution, enjoining that "schools should be established for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters as might enable them to instruct at low prices." Until the year 1825 no act was passed by the Legislature availing itself of this salutary provision in the fundamental law. And from whence came this all-important move? You, Mr. Associate Editor, may be apprised of the fact, and draw consolation from it, that the citizens of Long Acre District, in your native county—the county of Beaufort—were the first to move in the matter, and are, therefore, entitled to all the credit. A petition, calling upon the Legislature to enact some law on the subject, was drawn up by Mr. JOSEPH B. HINTON, now of Raleigh, numerously signed by the citizens of that District, and sent to the Legislature; and Mr. JOHN STANLY, of Craven county, father to the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, was the first there to make a speech in favor of Free Schools in North Carolina. At this time a law was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue, the proceeds of which should form a Literary Fund. This fund was placed under the control of a board of managers, with the Governor *ex officio* President. In 1840, the interest and profits of the investments of this fund had so increased as to warrant the Legislature in passing a law for its distribution among the several counties according to their federal population. In addition to the means thus provided by the Legislature, a large bonus was received from the General Government. Through the economical management of our public affairs, by that good old patriot ANDREW JACKSON, the General Government was relieved of a considerable debt, and a large surplus revenue created in its place. This, in the opinion of some of our wisest statesmen, was a national blessing, and in that of others a national curse. Their financial powers were taxed to the utmost to know what to do with it. It was very wisely determined, however, to make a half gift, and distribute it among the several States according to their federal population, with the understanding if ever called for the States should refund it. The several States appropriated this bonus according to their choice. Some gave it to building railroads and increasing their commercial importance, while North Carolina threw it into her Literary Fund. The amount received was $1,433.757 37. I believe I will send you the sources of the whole of this fund, as I think you have never published a statistical statement:

1.—5,322 shares in the B'k of Cape Fear, worth $100 per share		$532,200 00
2.—5,027 shares in the Bank of the State, worth $100 per share		502,700 00
3.—Railroad Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Comp'y, endorsed by the State, due after 1st January, 1860	$140,000	
" " " " 1849	4,500	
" " " " 1850	2,000	
" " " " 1851	3,000	
" " " " 1852	5,300	154,800 00
4.—Railroad Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Company, endorsed by the State, due January 1, 1843		50,000 00
5.—Do. secured by mortgage on the property of the Company, in 1837 and 1840		85,000 00
6.—Bonds of the State executed by the Public Treasurer under loan ordered by the General Assembly in 1846		40,360 00
7.—Loan to Wake Forest College		10,000 00
8.—Loan to Floral Female College		2,000 00
9.—The profits of 75 shares in Cape Fear Navigation Company		37,500 00
10.—The profits Roanoke Navigation Co.		50,000 00
11.—6,000 shares in Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, worth		600,000 00
12.—Amount due from the State for monies used for State purposes		136,212 69
13.—Taxes on retailers of spirituous liquors		
14.— do. on sales at auction		
15.—Entry money on vacant lands		
16.—The whole of the swamp lands held prior to 1846, estimated at 1,500,000 acres		
17.—Cash received from A. C. Dickinson for swamp lands		2,271 19
18.—Bonds of the same due 1849		4,453 33
		$2,207,497 20

The interest and profits of this fund amount to the very respectable sum of $90,000 per year, (an amount larger than the whole revenue of the State,) which is distributed among the several counties for Common School purposes. Concerning the proposition to change the mode of distributing this fund, I will make the subject of another article.

July 24th, 1851. LONG CREEK.

The Press is unfaithful and corrupt, *because the people will not sustain it in independence.* The great mass of mankind are under the influence of passion, rather than reason, in their political views, and hence they require to have their prejudices flattered. Private interests is thus advanced by ministering to these feelings, and therefore we find the organs of one party approving of every measure, however atrocious or unconstitutional, advocated by its leaders, and condemning every measure, never mind how just and lawful, espoused by its opponents.

Can a country prosper under such a wretched perversion of the blessings designed to be secured by a free press? Are we forever to be the sport of demagogues and selfish aspirants, who know no other motive of action but their own advancement and glory? Is it not worth some sacrifice on the part of every lover of truth and the welfare of the republic, that the press should be regenerated? Many will answer in the affirmative; but they almost despair of seeing it accomplished. We are aware of the difficulties that interpose in conducting an independent journal. The displeasure of patrons is constantly held up in *terrorem* over the editor's pen. The laconic phrase, "Stop my *paper*," from a subscriber, has a magic influence in stopping an editor's *ink*.—For ourself, we can with propriety declare that we never told a wholesome truth in our columns, which did not cost us *six dollars*. But nevertheless, the work is practicable, though, like all great reforms, it will require time for its accomplishment, and the sustaining influence of the patriotic and disinterested.—*Norfolk Argus.*

UNITED STATES REVENUE.—The gross returns of imported duties, during the year ending June 30th, amount to more than $47,000,000. The receipts from public lands, from the imports on the Pacific coast, and from other sources, will swell the whole amount to near $50,000,000. The returns seem desperately determined to give the lie to the financial calculations of Secretaries Corwin and Meredith. The protectionist theories are exploded by practical experience.

Insurrection at Puerto Principe—The official Report.

The New York Herald translates from the Havana *Gaceta*, the following official announcement of the threatened insurrection at Puerto Principe:

His Excellency, the Governor General, has ordered the publication in the *Gazette*, of a summary of the information received from the Governor General, commander of the central department, upon the appearance of two armed and mounted parties in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

At the date of the 5th of July, the General in command says that, in virtue of the notices he had received of the project, of raising these armed parties, he took the proper disposition to pursue them, and pushed one, numbering about 20 men, at nine o'clock in the evening, till the Sabanade Guanamaguin, by an officer of the Queen's regiment of cavalry, (the second lancers,) under D. Manuel Peromingo. The insurgents immediately took flight, leaving on the field the arms and ammunition which they possessed, consisting of two firelocks, one of them with two cannons, one bronze catapult, two pistols, two big knives, six flasks of powder, a bag of balls, a bullet mould, and another in the possession of D. Josquin Aguero Y Sanchez. Our information assures us that this gentleman and D. Waldo Y Juau Artega, recently arrived from the United States, were with the insurgents. Some papers have already spoken of D. Aguero. Three horses of this party were also seized.

The General in command terminates by saying that no other point of the department confided to him has taken a part in this revolutionary movement. The inhabitants continued to perform their ordinary and peaceful business.

By other information from the city of Puerto Principe, we have some lines from the Lieutenant Governor of Tunas. The chief says that, when he received from the General in command the intelligence of an armed troops, he had already received that news by a muleteer, from whom the said party stole some provisions and other merchandise, which he was taking to various merchants, that on the evening of the 8th inst., when he was going to his house, he heard the steps of horses and men, and the report of six or eight discharges, and about twenty men passing at a gallop before the same habitation. The Lt. Governor interrogated them, but they were so malicious that they fired at the window where the Lieutenant Governor was, and they disappeared instantly without leaving any trace of the road which they took. The Lieutenant Governor adds, that the discharge received by the partizans wounded two men and a horse of the party. Such was the disorder with which they entered the village, that having abandoned their arms, equipages, four horses, and a part of their effects, they were obliged to leave as prisoners one wounded man, and another who had only one arm. The General in command, in writing this report, adds, that he had given orders to one of the party of troops which are on the route of Tunas, to pursue the insurgents, who were already in complete disorder.

In his communication of the 10th, the Governor General in command says, that public tranquility continues unalterable, in spite of the efforts of some mutinous young men, pushed by the emissaries recently arrived from the United States. His Excellency adds that the insurgents have had a great defeat, such as will overtake all those who want to bring disorder into this peaceful country—that they will learn to recognise their impotence, and the confidence and security of the government, which, without the necessity of calling on its forces and its other resources, has only sent twenty horsemen to destroy the sterile plans of those few who, for so many years, have employed all seductive means for exciting the young men of Puerto Principie. The government has long been apprised of their movements and their imprudent seductions.

Havana, July 18, 1851. PEDRO ESTEVAN.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Fourth of July in London.

The universal topic of conversation in the fashionable circles of London, for some days previous to the departure of the Pacific, was the superb entertainment given by Mr. George Peabody, the eminent American banker, formerly of this city, and now resident in the British capital. He will be remembered as the partner formerly of Mr. Samuel Riggs, in Baltimore, and about twelve years since went to England, where he has accumulated a princely fortune. An intelligent letter in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of the splendid *fete*:

The entertainment consisted of a "Concert, Ball, and Supper," and the cards of invitation read as follows:

"Mr. Peabody requests the honor of Mr. B——'s company, at Willis' Rooms, to meet the American Minister and Mrs. Lawrence, on Friday, July 4th, 1851. Music and dancing. The concert at half-past nine—dancing at eleven—supper at one."

The intention of Mr. Peabody in fixing upon the *Fourth of July* for this entertainment was to *demonstrate* that all feeling of irritation, in regard to the event which that day recalls, has long since passed away, and that Englishmen and Americans need no longer abstain from naming it, or have *any* feeling but that they may meet on that day as well as at any other time or season. The hearty concurrence of the first people of this country in this sentiment has been happily and triumphantly shewn by the nature and extent of the attendance on the occasion. A party more numerous or brilliant, or including a fuller representation of the rank, wealth and fashion of this country, has never been assembled outside the walls of the palace itself; and certainly, "Almacks," (in the rooms devoted to which his ball was given,) never displayed anything like the splendor and profusion which characterised this scene.

Company began to arrive at nine o'clock, and by half-past nine, when the concert commenced, there were 500 people in the spacious hall.

Lablache, Gerdoni, Cruvelli and Cathorine Hayes were the leading vocalists, and all were received with the warmest applause. Miss Hayes in particular charmed the numerous body of our countrymen who had not before heard her exquisite singing.—Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which Miss Hayes' romance of "*Ah, mon fils!*" was received. She shortly goes to America.

The moment the last note had ceased to vibrate, the benches were removed as if by magic, and punctual to the *carte*, dancing began "at 11 o'clock."

About half-past eleven attention was withdrawn from everything else, and the music went on unheeded by the dancers, as the venerable Duke of Wellington was announced and entered the room, side by side with Mr. Peabody, who having remained until then in the "reception room," entered the ball room with his grace, and conducted him through it to *dais* and presented him to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence. Above the *dais*, upon the wall, and tastefully canopied with the blended flags of England and America, hung a portait of Washington; and as the old duke seated himself in a chair (the chair itself worked in embroidery by an American lady, and never before pressed by any human form) directly beneath the picture of Washington, and facing a portrait of his own Queen, the enthusiasm of the assembly could be no longer repressed, and the feelings of gratification and respect, which till then had been suppressed, burst all bounds, and found expression in loud, long continued and oft repeated cheers, until the hall rang again with the acclamations.

By this time not less than eight hundred persons were present, including many of the leading aristocracy of this country and all the respectable Americans who were either to be found in London, or were within reach of Mr. Peabody's hospitable summons.

Supper ensued at one o'clock, A. M., most of the guests remaining to partake of it; and it was prepared on a scale of profusion and with a care and elegance rarely surpassed. Throughout the entire suit of rooms, flowers and drapery adorned the walls; the flags of the two Anglo Saxon nations were everywhere seen in cembination, while the tables were literally loaded with the finest and rarest fruits, and every other conceivable delicacy, interspersed with vases of the most fragrant and costly exotics.

The English papers cordially describe the affair as one of great splendor and magnitude, and excellent results—and give great credit to Mr. Peabody for his happy conception.

STREET SCENE.—"Mister," said a ragged little girl to a gentleman who was picking his teeth in front of his boarding house, "do please give me a penny to buy some bread for my sick mother, and two little sisters wot's got measles."

"Go away, child, I never give to beggars."

"Oh, do please, only a penny for the Lord's sake. I'm so 'fraid they will starve and die," and she heaved a heart-fetched sigh from the depths of her young heart.

"Go away, I tell you; I never give to beggars—go to the poor house."

"Go to h—ll, you d—d old rascal!" and the girl went on, leaving him in mute astonishment.

From the Horticulturist.

On the Value of Lime, Ashes, &c., for Fruit Trees.

It is well known that all varieties of fruits do not flourish and mature equally well in all sections of the country. This has been mainly attributed to climate; and it has not unfrequently happened that a fruit-grower in one part of the Middle States, hearing the qualities of a particular fruit, as grown in another part, has obtained and fruited it; and upon its not meeting the pains bestowed upon it by the first grower, has either counted the variety unsuited to his *climate*, or classed the first grower as ignorant and deceitful. Such decision, I venture to assert, may frequently have been found hasty and erroneous. Had the recipient of the new variety received, at the same time, an *analysis* of the *soil* in which that particular variety had been grown to perfection, and applied such knowledge justly to the soil in which he was about to plant, the result would have been very different.

Climate, I think, will be found to have very little influence upon the good or bad qualities of a fruit. Indeed, I am somewhat disposed to assert that it has no other influence than that of hastening or retarding maturity, as it is cold or warm. The application of special manures, or compo ts of soil, by different cultivators within the pas .wo years, by which old varieties, or those not before esteemed, have been improved and restored, is an evidence that food, suited to the wants of the tree, was required in the soil; and not that climate had aught to do with its deterioration.

As lime, or its phosphates, form a component part of all specific manures for fruit trees, I will, as per your request, briefly note some few instances, among many, where it appears beneficial; and, again, where it does not appear required. To give a complete list of varieties that are affected by its presence in the soil, would occupy more room than I will dare presume upon.

The soil of Northeastern Ohio, as a whole, is deficient in lime; that of Northwestern and Southwestern abounds more or less in it. But it is not always within the reach of roots of trees, and therefore, as I will state presently, the reason why some varieties requiring lime do not succeed in localities often denominated limestone sections.

The "Waxen" "Belmont," or "Gate" apple—for it is known in Ohio by these, and even more names—succeeds finely in most of Northeastern Ohio. In Northwestern Ohio it will sometimes be found good; but is frequently dry, rotted at the core, deficient in flavor and covered with mold or fungus. A similar statement will apply to the central and Southwestern part of this State. This is accounted for from the fact, that in many sections of limestone country, while there is abundance of the mineral eighteen inches or two feet below the surface, that portion of soil usually turned up by the plough or spade contains no lime beyond what may be found in all soils from decomposition of shells, droppings of birds, &c., This fact, too often overlooked, reconciles the query as to how a variety, which grows and matures perfectly in one place, does not do equally well at a distance, of not more than twenty yards. It is simply that, at a distance of only twenty yards, the surface soil is nearer the limestone subsoil, or perhaps is partly incorporated with it.

The "Baldwin" apple so justly celebrated in the Eastern States and in Northern New York, has, in Ohio, been subjected to the *bitter dry rot*, rendering it of only a second or third rate character, equal to "Pennock." Experiments have been tried, on a limited scale, the past season, to remedy this, by application to the soil in which the trees grew. In one instance, where the tree stands in sandy soil, the simple application of a liberal dressing of wood ashes has resulted in rendering their fruit perfect. In another instance, where the tree stands in a clay loam, which has been well dressed with barn yard manure, and sown with ptaster, and upon which two years since was grown a crop of clover, last season turned under and the land cropped with corn, then sowed to wheat, was this year sown with common salt until the ground was white as far as the branches of the tree extended. The result has been perfect fruit, where, for three previous years, the bitter dry rot had existed. The "Roman stem," upon sandy soils, without any special applications, produce fruit small, knotted and blotched. By the application of caustic lime, to a tree of about three inches diameter of trunk, the fruit has been rendered perfect. In most parts of what are designated as limestone sections, or where the trees stand in soils in which lime holds a prominent part, the variety is counted among the best.

The "Vandervere" is a variety which I think delights in a rich alluvial soil; as it is in such soils that I have seen grown the most perfect fruit.

The "Rhode Island Greening," classed by nearly all as a variety to be placed in select lists, has not proved a first class apple in Northern Ohio; and at this time, cultivators in Central Southern Ohio deem it an insult to place it in a list recommended for their culture.

Such is the diversity of appearance in this fruit, grown in different soils in Northern Ohio, that I at one time believed that there must have been grown seedlings by the settlers from Connecticut, where the Greening is, or was, among the best, from seeds of this variety; and so much resembling the true, as not to have been detected. Having upon my grounds two trees of Greenings in bearing, and which were standing in ten rods of each other, and apparently a similar (sandy) soil; the one fruiting a clear, perfect fruit—the other the blotched, dull, green, or "muddy" variety. I last year applied wood ashes to the latter, and this season the fruits perfected alike.

In Central Southern Ohio, and on the borders of the Ohio river, twenty-five years since, this was esteemed one of their very best apples. At this time, with some exceptions, it is discarded. In the Ohio Fruit Grower's Report for 1848, page 25, Dr. Barker speaks of an orchard in Muskingum county, a freestone soil, and fruiting as fine as ever. And again of having found bitter rot in all the orchards of this variety which he had visited, except the one above named and one other, which latter had been supplied with ashes.

As I before remarked, while there are sections denominated limestone sections, it is not always that any portion of lime is incorporated with the soil, at a depth which the roots of a tree would naturally reach. That such is the case, and that the soil, where twenty-five years since this variety succeeded, is exhausted in this material, would appear from the fact of an application of wood ashes having rendered the fruit again perfect.

The "Winesap" is a variety which *apparently* adapts itself to all soils, and in all, is a fair appearing fruit; but when grown in soils which have lime as a component, I have found the texture not as fine and not as crisp and sprightly as when grown in sandy loam.

The "Newton Pippin" succeeds most admirably in most of Northwestern, Central and Southwestern Ohio, where lime is found. Instances are known where it has not proved good in these sections; but they have, when known to the writer, been always traced to a want of lime in the soil. In soils deficient in lime, an application of lime, or a liberal dressing of wood ashes, has resulted in producing good fruit. Cultivators vary in opinion, as to whether this variety answers best on what are termed clay, or on sandy soils. My own observation has been to award it a medium, i. e., a loamy soil, and more or less abounding in lime.

The analysis of Professor Emmons, of the wood of the apple, pear, &c., as published in the Horticulturist (for January) last year, has been productive of much good, but to enable cultivators correctly to grow different varieties in perfection, an analysis must be made of each separate and distinct variety, from which the grower can decide (knowing his soil) what particular material is necessary to be applied.

Very respectfully, E. R. ELLIOTT.

NOT ENGAGED—BUT MARRIED.—Some ridiculous mistakes occur among foreigners, at times, owing to different meanings applied to the same word in our language. During the absence of a physician of our acquaintance, the other day, a gentleman called to see him, and rang the bell at the door. The summons was answered by a Dutch servant girl, of whom he enquired if the doctor was within.

"No."

"Is his lady in?"

"Yes."

"Is she engaged?"

The girl looking at him a moment, while a curious expression settled on her features as she replied:

"Why, no—she is already married!"

The gentleman sloped.

A MEAN MILKMAN.—The following is aunt Betsy's description of her milkman:—"He is the meanest man in the world!" she exclaimed. "He skims his milk on the top, and then turns it over and skims the bottom, and then he skims the sides, and then he divides it into ten parts, carefully skimming each part."

A Tennessean's Opinion of a Locomotive.

The following for its kind, is hard to beat. We have read and laughed at many a rich hozier or yankee descriptions of *Railroads*, but this deserves the *palm*! We think we recognise the phiz of a particular friend of ours, by the bye, and the best judge of good brandy in Bradley. We copy from the Post.

THAT TARNAL RAIL ROAD.—Jewhillicans, whew! Wal, just manufacture me up into a double refined spinning Jenny, and set me a going in fifty acres of corn, if ever I came across such a rarin', tarin', ripen', snortin', double-*revolvin'*, piece of machinery, from creation down to my most marvellous deliverance just now, as the one which gave me chase down your railroad. I hearn some time ago that there were such things that open rich, so I made things about right around bum, and broke for here. I come across through the country, and struck your railroad, and was playing it down about four knots an hour. Now, I had hearn tell of locomotives, but never dreamed of seeing one alive and kicking, but about two miles from here, I hearn something behind me coughin', sneezin', thunderin', and I looked around sure enough here she came right down after me, pawing the airth up and splitting the road wide open, with more smoke and fire flyin' than ort to come out of a hundred burnin' mountains with about forty wagons follerin' arter her, and to save her tarnal black, smoky, noisy neck, she couldn't get clear of them. I don't know whether they scared her up or no, but here she came foaming at the mouth—with her teeth chuck full of burnin' red hot coals, and she pitched right straight at me, as if she was goin' into me like a thousand of bricks. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I wheeled around and broke down the road, and begin to make the gravel fly in every direction. No sooner had I done that than she split right after me, and every jump I made she screamed like a thousand wild cats! She begin to gain on me comin' up a little hill, but we come around a pint to a straight level in the road. Now, thinks I, I'll gin you ginger as I'm great on a dead level, so I pulled to it and soon got myself under full headway; then she began to yelp and howl, and cough and stamp, and come on full chizzle; and made the hul airth shake. But I kept on before her, bouncing at the rate of twenty-five feet every hop, till I got to a turn in the road, and as I was under such headway that I couldn't turn, so I tumbled head-over-heels down a bank by a house, and landed with my head and shoulders cosmolick right in a *swill barrel*, and my feet stuck out behind, an up in the air! Just at the time the locomotive found I had got away from it, it commenced spitting hot water into me and just literally spattered all over the part of me that was left sticking out of the barrel I tho't in my soul that Mt. Vessuvius had bursted some place in the neighborhood. But do you suppose I staid there long? No, SIR-E-E! I just walked thro' that barrel and come out the other end so quick that it really looked ashamed of itself. JIM.

THE WAY TO TREAT FRIENDS "MORE HOSTILE."—"Well," says the man, "what is your *internal* opinion of my establishment here? Don't you think its rather *discomfortable* ?"

"Ah," says the other, "I don't know; it looks well enough."

"Yes," continued the old man, "it may look well enough; but that's not the thing. You see old hoss, we've been living here now a little better 'an twenty years, and my gals is sorter gettin' grown up like, and then you know they get mity costive, so I can't hardly find money enough to buy clothes for 'em.—And then again, I'm goin' to have this room divided into two, so we won't all have to sleep in one bed.—You know how I'll do it? Why, just run a *physician* rite across in the middle on't; and then you see I'll have a *lemonade* made all round the house, and a *revenue* cut through that timber yonder, straight from the door, so that when the air blows, it'll come with a little more *electricity* than it does now, so when my friends come to see me, I can treat 'em a little more *hostile*.

"Yes," says the other fellow, "that'll do fust rate; but good-bye—I must travel."

We really believe that the above was first printed in "Mrs. Partington's Journal of 'Polite Literature.'"

HOOSIER COURTSHIP.—Scene: A log cabin, boasting a single room, one half of which is occupied by two beds, one containing the "old folks" and baby, the other whose duty by day is to stand beneath the shadows of its loftiest mate, laden with five young members.

Ezekiel—(in a whisper).—"I swow tew gosh, Sary, I luv ye!"

Sary—(in a higher key).—"Good! Zeke, I'm glad on't.

Ezekiel.—Will ye hev me, that's what I want to know."

Sary—(looking astonished).—"Hev ye? to be sure, I cal'late to."

Zeke.—When will we get spliced?"

Sary.—"Wall, hoss, that's what I've been thinking on; I telled dad that ef so be he'd go to mill tomorrow, we'd get jined next day."

Zeke.—"Yer did? wal then, swap a buss with me."

Father—(from the bed).—"There, now, varmints, ef you've got the bizness settled, dew quit for tonight; ye make sich a racket, a feller might as well sleep in bedlam."—*Day Book.*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!—10,000 bushels Alum Salt in store. For sale cheap, by O. & G. HOLMES.

NAILS.—100 kegs Nails, just received. For sale by O. & G. HOLMES.

SPORTSMEN. ATTENTION!

WE have just received our Fall supply of GUNS, comprising the largest and best assortment of **Single and Double, Bird, Duck and Deer Guns** ever offered in the State. Also, **Rifles, Pistols, Premium Caps, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, &c.** POLLEY & HART.

Guns repaired and made to order.

Oct. 4, 1850. 4-12m*

JUST RECEIVED AT PIERCE'S BOOKSTORE,

THE following new books, viz:—Genevra, or the History of a Portrait, by an American Lady. Hear what the Saturday Courier says of it: We take much pleasure in recommending to our readers a new work, just issued, a full and perfect edition of the popular Nouvellette of Genevra, one of the most striking American productions ever issued in this country. There are passages in it that have never been surpassed by any living author. It is published complete in one octavo volume of over 200 pages, for the low price of 50 cents.

Continuation of Dickens' Pickwick Papers. Pickwick Abroad, or The Tour in France, is an admirable continuation of Boz's famous Posthumous papers of the Pickwick Club, and promises to become equally popular. The characters are sustained with great spirit and fidelity, and the scenes and incidents are varied and full of life.

The Irish Widow, or The Last of the Ghosts.

The Gold Worshippers, or The Days we Live In, a future historical novel; one of Harper's best publications.

Louise La Valliere, 2 parts, or the conclusion of the Iron Mask; Dumas' last and best work.

The Countess of Rudolstadt, a Sequel to Consuelo; full of chaste and beautiful imagery.

Mary Howitt's last new work, The Heir of Wast Wayland; this will be a very acceptable book for the ladies.

Graham, or Youth and Manhood, a romance, by J. L. McConnel. Those who know anything of the author's fascinating style of composition, will be anxious to possess themselves of this book.

Talbot and Vernon, by J. L. McConnel. It is an excellent work, interwoven with a deep and thrilling interest from beginning to end.

The Glenns, a family history, by J. L. McConnel. The author has read the human heart in a great variety of phases, and describes with the pen of a master.

Caroline of Brunswick, 3d part.

Lord and Lady Harcourt, or Country Hospitalities; full of wit and humor.

1851, or The Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Sandboys, their son and daughter, who came up to London to enjoy themselves, and to see the great Exhibition.

ALSO,

Spanish without a master; French do. do.; Latin do. do.; German do. do.; Italian do. do. 25 cents apiece, or all five for one dollar.

Etiquette for Ladies; Do. for Gentlemen; Knowlson's Farrier; Do. Cow Doctor.

The Invalide or the Pictures of the French Revolution, a Romance.

The Fair Isabel, or the Fanatics of the Cevennes, a tale of the Huguenot War, a deeply interesting work.

Just received from the publishers, a Pastor's Plea for Evangelical Catholic Truth, in six sermons, delivered by the Rev. W. Cairns, A. M., formerly Pastor of this place.

ALSO—The Velvet Cushions, and the explanations of the Common Prayer.

July 4th, 1851 43-tf

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE."

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of **Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.**; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of **String Leather** and **Fly Nets**, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

June 14, 1850 40

Schools.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge of a School in the lower part of School District No. 9, Sampson county. Apply to JAS. T. MATTHIS, DAVID S. MATTHIS, GIBSON REGISTER, Committee.

Taylor's Bridge, Sampson co., N. C.
July 25, 1851. 46-tf

CAROLINA MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY, Smithville, N. C.

THIS Institution will be opened on the first Monday in August. Rev. J. H. BRENT, A. B., Principal; Miss SARAH BRENT, graduate of Greensboro' Female College, Assistant; Mrs. MARGARET J. LANGDON, Teacher of Music; Miss SARAH LANDER, Assistant; Rev. M. D. MOORE, Assistant in the Primary Department.

Terms per session of five months.

First classes in English Science, according to advancement	$7 50 to $10 00
Higher branches of English Science	12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics	15 00 to 18 00
Hebrew	25 00
French	5 00
Music and use of Instruments	20 00

All other ornamental branches of Female Education at the usual prices.

Board, either in the Institution, with the Principal, or in respectable families, can be had at $7 per month.

Reference to the President and Faculty of the Randolph Macon College, and to the President and Faculty of the Greensboro' Female College.

Smithville, July 18, 1851 45-3t

Property at Public and Private Sale.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving Westward, offers for sale his land lying in New-Hanover, on both sides of North East River, about six miles below South Washington. The tract contains 734 acres, adjoining the lands of LOTT CROOM, THOMAS LEE and PATRICK MURPHY. There is on this land a good dwelling house and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Grist Mill, now in good repair, on an excellent stream. There is about one hundred acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; and 300 uncleared Swamp land, easily drained, and in every respect equal to any in our country. HARDY CROOM.

South Washington, July 15, 1851. 45-5t*

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, South-Carilina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NUTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., June 20, 1851. 41-2m

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the South, offers for sale his Land in Wayne county, containing about **Seven